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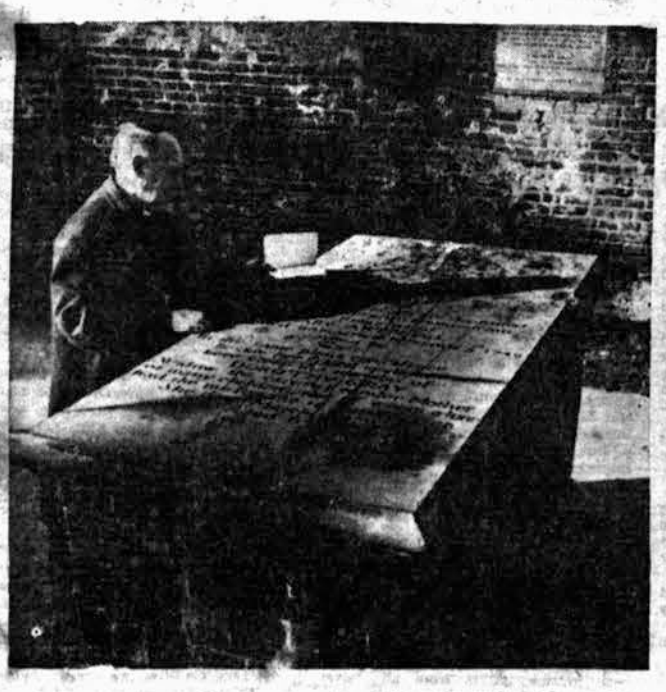
'GEM OF PUREST RAY SERENE'

GRAY'S CHURCHYARD—200 YEARS AFTER THE ELEGY: The Vicar of Stoke Poges, the Rev. D. Bryant-Bevan, reads Thomas Gray's immortal Elegy beneath the "rugged elms" in the Churchyard, where the poet wrote his lovely lines.

The interior of Stoke Poges church looking towards the Chancel. Thomas Grey and his mother and aunt worshipped in this church.



Left: The Vicar of Stoke Poges, the Rev. D. Bryant-Bevan looks at the tomb of Dorothy Gray and Mary Antrobus, mother and aunt of Thomas Gray—with whom he lived at West End Farm, a mile from the Churchyard.

Thomas Gray's remains are also buried in this vault and the fact recorded on a tablet on the wall opposite. He was buried on August 6, 1771.

The Vicar holds an original copy of the Elegy published 15 years after the first publication.

TRUMAN MUST MEET NEHRU IN DELHI

(SEE PAGE 5)

Finland's 'Sauna'

BY LILIS FOLDES

THE Finns are Europe's most rugged individualists. Every one of Finland's 4,000,000 inhabitants clings to special beliefs and way of life. [illegible] are two fronts on which [illegible] them united: their struggle to preserve their country's independence—and their faith in the miraculous effects of the Finnish steam bath, the 'sauna', writes the author in the 'Coronet'.

Directly or indirectly, most Finns give credit to the beneficial baths for almost everything they have achieved. They assert that Finland would never have won 229 Olympic medals (a number unequalled by any country of Finland's population) without the athlete's extensive use of 'saunas', and they will also point out that the greatest symphonies of Sibelius, the Finnish composer-genius, were conceived after the grand old man had received inspiration amidst the clouds of steaming vapor in his bathhouse.

From cradle to grave, the Saturday-night ritual plays an all-important role in the life of every Finn. In the old days, rural Finnish women even gave birth to their babies in smoke-stained, overheated steam rooms—the only place where the Finns feel free of bacilli.

To the uninitiated, those gray, brown, or red cabins (of which there are an estimated 550,000 in the Finnish countryside) may look like old-fashioned bathhouses, but in the eyes of the Finns, they are sacred places, where one can purify his soul as well as his body.

The Finnish young man, about to propose to his future bride, is likely to retire into the solitude of his 'sauna' before taking this all-important step. The businessman may do the same, prior to closing a new business deal. The young woman, after having had her first row with her husband, is likely to take an unscheduled 'sauna,' too. In fact, the steam bath can substitute for a beauty parlor, cocktail party, or consultation with a legal adviser.

The Finns' love for the bathhouse is no passing fad. An Arabian traveller visiting that Northern part of the world as far back as 912, told in his diary of huts in which he saw people heat stones over which they poured water to create steam, which in turn induced them to perspire. Today, using cabins instead of huts, Finns do the same thing, with almost the same equipment they utilized in ancient times.

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I delved into my first 'sauna' at one of Helsinki's large public bathhouses. The jolly, roundish woman in white uniform, who greeted me in my dressing room, looked like just the right guardian angel for this great adventure. Indicating in vivid sign language that the moment had come, Lena led me into a mysterious world of darkness and steam, where the heat was so great that I lost my breath the moment the door closed.

While I stood dazedly in the darkness, the woman began splashing cold water on the hot stones atop the stove. Suddenly the water turned into steam with a fearful roar, and my desire to leave the place grew with every futile attempt to take a breath.

The heat intensified alarmingly (I learned later it was 190 F.) and threatened to paralyze me completely. But my guardian angel was not bothered in the least. Ignoring my obvious reluctance, she practically carried me to the platform built halfway between floor and ceiling—a wooden structure so hot that I was sure it would burn holes in my body.

I was about to let out a lusty cry of protest when Lena lifted my feet into the air, then deposited them in some heavenly stuff that revived me instantly. It was a pail of ice-cold water, from which she charitably sprinkled my entire body.

Foolishly I thought this marked the end of my 'sauna', but now Lena carried me back to the platform and began to whip me with some soft, wet object produced from a corner. Although the whipping caused no pain, I was outraged. How could I have guessed that poor Lena was merely trying to promote my circulation with moistened birch twigs, and that this ritual was an essential part of the bath, designed "to chase all aches, pains, and evil" from the body?

●

A few minutes later, Lena followed me into the adjoining shower room.

(Continued On Page 23)

ODDITIES of NATURE • by CHUCK THORNDIKE

the COURSE OF HURRICANES HAVE BEEN CHANGED IN RECENT MONTHS, BY U.S. NAVY FLIERS SEEDING DRY ICE INTO THE CENTER OF THE STORMS!
CHAMELEONS ARE NOT BLIND, BUT HAVE A PROTECTIVE EYE-LID WITH A HOLE IN IT, FOR HIS BALL-BEARING EYES TO LOOK THRU!
TERMITES HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO FREEZE A PAINTING TO THE WALL WITH A SALIVA SUBSTANCE, AND EAT OFF THE WOODEN FRAME AROUND IT!
—THANK TO GEORGE MANSUR, ART DEPARTMENT, MIAMI HERALD—
HUMANS ARE THE CRAZIEST PEOPLE
SAYS THIS "LAUGHING CHIMPANZEE" AT THE TROPICAL HOBBYLAND, MIAMI, FLA., WHO WATCHES THEM FEED HIM, CLEAN HIS CAGE AND NURSE HIM! ANTHROPOLOGISTS CLAIM THE "CHIMP" IS CLOSEST TO MAN IN MENTALITY AND IS REAL "MISSING LINK!"

WEEK-END FUN

"Now look here, my man," the Army doctor snarled at the draftee "you know very well you wouldn't come to me in civilian life with a little thing like this."

"You're darned right I wouldn't, drawled the recruit. "I'd SENT for you."

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The GI from Oklahoma was engaged in hand-to-hand combat with a Jap. As they threshed about in the jungle, the GI gasped, "Where you hail from, mister?"

The Jap answered, "Yokohama".

"Holy smoke", said the GI. 'What are we fightin' fo'? Ah'm from Tulsa."

●

A six-year-old was getting ready for his first day of school, and his mother was very sad at the thought of her baby growing up and leaving her every day.

As they drove toward the school, the child turned to his mother consolingly. "Don't take it so hard, Mom. Just as soon as I learn to read the comics by myself, I'll quit."

●

A portly amateur soprano seeking a job in vaudeville went to an agent with a list of the "numbers" she could sing. The agent glanced through it and then looked up at the girl.

"You've got a pretty big repertoire, haven't you?" he said.

"Well," replied the singer, blushing slightly, "it's the breathing that develops one, you know."

●

The day after an air-conditioning system had been installed in a New York City store, the manager reported that several of his salesgirls had fainted. They weren't getting enough air, he claimed. The equipment had tested perfectly, but an engineer came and looked to it. The next day, with the sales force on its feet and happy the engineer explained how he'd solved the problem. Finding the system working correctly, he'd merely tied a piece of ribbon to each register. Fluttering in the breeze, these ribbons spelled cool, airy comfort to everyone in the store

●

At an amateur show one budding star imitated a well-known actor who had consented to appear at the performance. Afterwards the amateur tackled the professional.

"Would you mind telling me what you think of my abilities as shown by my impersonation of you?" he asked.

"Well," said the other, cheerfully, "one of us is awful."

"Well, how did you like my speech? The end was really good, wasn't it?"

"Oh, yes, very good; but it came too late."

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"So you really think your memory is improving under treatment. You remember things now?"

"Well, not exactly, but I have progressed so far that I can frequently remember that I have forgotten something."

Ernest, the politest little tyke, had just returned from a party. "You must have been the youngest one there," his uncle remarked.

"Oh, no", Ernest replied soberly. "There was another gentleman there who came in a baby buggy."

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"Why, it was an outrage!" exclaimed the irate husband. "That farmer charging you dol. 15 to tow the car half a mile to a service station".

"Don't talk on so, dear", soothed the wife cheerfully. "He earned every cent of it, believe me—I had the brakes on all the way."

●

Many children seeking to learn the Lord's Prayer from adults who mumble jumble their words, often come up with some peculiar versions of this prayer. One little boy for a long time kept saying, 'Harold be Thy Name." Another begged, "Give us this day our jelly bread", while one sensitive youngster from New York, prayed, "Lead us not into Penn Station."

●

A vivacious young Clevelander shocked her Boston-reared beau by drawing on her gloves as they started down the street on the first date. "Where I come from," chided the young man stuffily, "people would as soon see a woman put on her stockings in public, as her gloves."

"Where I come from," retorted the young lady, "they'd rather!"

●

A tall, bowlegged Texan touring England would josh the Britishers about their "midget" country. He irritated one man who asked him to give the dimensions of his wonderful state.

"Waal," drawled the Texan, "I don't rightly know just how big she is, but I do know that you can board a train and 24 hours later you will still be in the Lone Star State."

"But what does that prove?" the Englishman snapped. "We have trains like that here, too."

●

Returning to the home office after an extensive selling trip through Kansas, Thatcher was afraid the slight volume of orders he had obtained might not go very well with the boss. Instead, that worthy received him with boisterous cordiality, crying, "My boy, I'm proud of you! We've been getting letters from all over Kansas—many from places we'd never even heard of—saying have been our samples How did you manage it?"

"Oh, that—that wasn't anything", Thatcher said modestly.

"Yes, it was!" the boss insisted. "Now, tell us how you did it."

The salesman grinned as he replied simply: "Cyclone!"

Scattered Pebbles

BY 'EDEANA MURPHI'

1. Every day is a New Year's Day.
2. Life is a Challenge.
3. Life is a Bubble of Soap.
4. The Life of Comfort is NOT the Life of Happiness.
5. Love is mightier than the Atom Bomb.
6. The best way to live Happily is to live Naturally.
7. The art of nobility lies not in Achievements, but in the manner, method, process and the course of achievements.
8. Love is Tasteless without the Salt of Trust in it.
9. To reach the Infinite one must leave the Finite.
10. Nothing is Lost if the whole World is Lost, but Everything is Lost if Righteousness is Lost.
11. To reach Truth one need not travel far. Truth is Nearer than our Nose.
12. Life is a Mission.
13. Life is a Message.
14. Stop seeking Everything and you'll start achieving Everything.
15. Life is Beauty.
16. Effort is Success.
17. It does not matter whether you win or loose, succeed or fail; but it Does Matter, how you win or how you fail!
18. Life is empty for those, who just Pass It Off.
Life is Extatic for those, who Fully Live It.
19. Extraordinary faculties of Physique and Mind more often than not are a Liability; whereas those of Heart invariably an Asset.
20. The Beauty of Heart is the Beauty that Never gets Aged.
21. Allow not your Mind to interprate your Heart.
22. The Speech of Heart, though Dumb, is louder than the Loudest Oratory.
23. The Joy of receiving is Not half as much great as that of giving.
24. Rather than writing Poetry on Life, let your Life be a Grand Poem.
25. The greatest Freedom lies in being completely free from our self-created and selm-pampered. Edicts.
26. There is No Armour more durable than the Armour of Love—And No Defence more effective than that of offering one's self at the Altar of Truth and Human Emamcipation.
26. In a pattern, whether Religious, Social, Political or National or even International, that is organised, there is no room for Harmony.
27. To Die a Martyr one must Live a Martyr.
28. The Crooked Path leads but to Tangle.
29. World needs not Clever but Intelligent Persons—not Great Men, but Good Man.
30. The Acid Test of Truth is the Acid Test of Time.
31. Cease qualifying, naming and attributing any object, person or an ideal; and you are bound to get the true and naked perception of every object, person or an ideal.
32. Anger dilutes Half the Truth.
33. Hope is a Baloon filled with the atmosphere of Cravings and Desires.
34. Sincerity and the deeds of Honest Effort impressively penetrate right to the Core of Heart, where Sermons of Lips and Scriptures fall miserably to scrape the Skin.
35. To have Peace one need not Fight War—But Understand War.
36. If War—Mongers are Dangerous, the Mongers of Piece are equally so.
37. Reputation is the Sum—total of one's day to day Actions.
38. Our qualifications to others are but Reflections of our Own Inner Self.
39. Marriage is the Seed and not the Fruit.
40. Like Children we are all Selfish. We are Conscious—A Child is Not
41. Virginity is not Always a thing to be proud of, nor Flirtation Always a thing to be Ashamed of.
42. Never marry a man or a woman, who has not but once flirted in his or her life.
43. Disorder is the Best Order
44. Nature Creates through Dis-

(Continued on Page [illegible])

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Truman Must Meet Nehru In Delhi

BY OWEN LATTIMORE

HISTORY will record, I believe, that two events of the past few months marked the beginning of a new age. The first was the action of the United Nations in organising, under the prompt and courageous leadership of President Truman, the international use of armed force to stop aggression. The second was the revelation in Korea that Asians could fight a form of modern warfare that strained the resources of the greatest power the world has ever seen—the United States.

The character of war in Asia has been revolutionized. "Colonial" wars are no longer wars in which a small Western elite can operate at will among masses of badly armed, untrained "natives." A century ago some 50,000 or 60,000 British troops could put down the Indian Mutiny. Half a century ago, in the Boxer rising, 20,000 men cut their way from the sea to Peking and relieved the besieged Western legations. But now the North Koreans have shown that in a few short years Asians can be taught to handle tanks and artillery with formidable skill.

The United States had to mobilize against them forces comparable to those used in North Africa against crack German troops. Resort to war in Asia now requires as serious a decision as resort to war in Europe.

Thus we are faced with a dangerous dilemma. Until we have increased our reserves, we shall not be able safely to divert large forces to other fields of action in Asia. Meanwhile in Europe as well as in Asia, Russia can use the technique of getting us into wars with its satellites, while its own forces are held uncommitted. We and our allies are not prepared to fight a two-front war

Policy Under Fire

With one threat after another looming on the horizon, panic and hysteria have infected our political life. Both the conduct of foreign policy by the Government and discussion of foreign policy by the public have been made difficult and hazardous. The State Department and the intelligence services of this country are staffed with men whom years of training have qualified to understand the languages, politics, and social and economic problems of Asia, but none of these men are able to function normally today. Instead, a weird crew of ex-isolationists, ex-Communists, pro-Nazi propagandists, fanatics and cranks, working inside and outside Congress and resorting to methods intended to intimidate both government personnel and private citizens, have laid paralyzing hands on the control of foreign policy, especially our Asian policy. A great part of the blame for this falls squarely on the Administration. By failing to enlist the free countries of the world as convinced and enthusiastic allies, it has permitted a vacuum to form—a vacuum of ideas and high policy. Hate-dominated, un-informed sensationalists have poured into this vacuum a devil-theory of international relations as stupid as the Soviet devil-theory of American imperialism.

The Administration has been resolute in insisting upon dollars and guns but timid and inept in formulating policy.

It has adopted mighty programmes for destroying the enemy of freedom, but made only feeble attempts to inspire and fortify the friends of freedom. It has given the peoples of the world little indication that it is ready to work with them in designing a world of freedom and security. Instead, it has allowed them to feel that they are being offered a Pax Americana, dominated by an American economic and social system. Such an offer is, of course, devastating to the morale of free peoples or peoples struggling to become free.

They want America's help and friendship, not its patronage. It is a potential source of disaster that the Administration has either failed to realize this point or has failed to proclaim and act upon it. American policy, as presented to the world, is based too exclusively on the assumption that fear of Russian aggression and Communist subversion is enough to cement a democratic alliance.

Asian Suspicion

The world cannot be handled today as Europe was handled at the Congress of Vienna. We cannot get together with a few cronies and divide among ourselves the raw materials and trade of Asia and Africa. Above all, we must cease to regard the people of Asia as second-class citizens of the world. Up to now we have had a weak and negative policy on the great issues of liberation and equality.

Unwilling to treat the Asian countries as equals in a three-way association of Europe, America, and Asia, we have betrayed a lack of faith in our own professed principles of liberty and democracy. As a consequence our relations with Asia have been poisoned by the suspicion that we trust the remnants of European colonial rule more than we do the new national regimes.

A further consequence is that nationalist leaders in Asia are afraid to appear to get along with us too cordially lest they be suspected of selling out to us. To protect themselves they try to convince their peoples that they can escape Western control by playing Russia off against us.

Europe's doubt and Asia's disbelief are reflected back into America, where the knowledge that we have uneasy allies increases our own feeling of insecurity. The most terrible result has been a despairing suspicion that our democratic friends in other countries are unreliable and a frantic attempt to make reliable friends out of the most anti-democratic Germans and Japanese.

We must work out a policy that befits a democratic, self-respecting nation with immense world responsibilities. Some of the realities that face us are somber ones, such as the fact that our power alone is not great enough to control Asia.

This reality was recognized by Great Britain when it negotiated the emancipation of an India and a Pakistan that could no longer be ruled by British decree. It was faced by General Marshall, who saw that the Kuomintang and the personal rule of Chiang Kai-shek were past salvation, and that all one could hope for was to save a few of the pieces.

This was a tragedy, but it was not our fault. The partial salvage recommended by General Marshall was well within the reach of realistic statesmanship and diplomacy. It was frustrated by the stubbornness of Chiang Kai-shek and the incompetence and corruption of the Kuomintang. It is humiliating to think that the Administration allowed the cancerous lie to be spread around that General Marshall was somehow bamboozled. In fact we could no more have dictated the form of government of China by picking a "strong man" and giving him arms than Britain could have dictated the form of government of India and Pakistan by similar action.

Post-War Revolution

The war itself, not the negotiations of diplomats during and after the war, created an entirely new relationship among Asia, Europe, and America. Up to the war Europe and Japan ruled most of Asia and dominated the rest of it. Japan is now impotent, and Europe no longer dominates any territory in Asia important enough to provide a base for power politics. Up to the war Asia provided Europe and Japan with strategic bases, military manpower, and economic revenue. Since the war Japan has been living on American subsidies, and Europe has vainly exported to Asia its own military man-power.

How can we resume the moral leadership of a free world that we have so nearly forfeited? I believe that three steps are necessary.

(1) We must review our present policies which are mainly defensive, and see how they can be stepped up to provide a dynamic world leadership. (2) We must enlist other countries as allies in a common cause. (3) We must co-ordinate our policies with those of our allies.

The trouble up to now has been that we have not combined our economic and strategic policies in a way to fire the imagination of people

(Continued On Page 20)

STICK TO DEMOCRACY

AGAIN we face a grave crisis from which none of us, wherever we may be, can escape. That crisis has political, economic, and military aspects, and in resolving it all these have to be borne in mind. But essentially the crisis is of the spirit of man, and it can only be resolved by seeking basic remedies and not relying solely on force. It can never be resolved by hatred and violence. Arms and money go a long way, but they cannot purchase the mind and spirit of man whether it is the individual or in the mass.

In serving humanity and working for its advance we cannot succeed if we ignore the very things for which humanity stands and at which human progress is aimed. Good results will not come through evil means. It is therefore only in a spirit of understanding and tolerance and by adherence to the ideals for which democracy stands that we can ultimately serve the causes that we proclaim.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, in a message to the 85th anniversary of "The Nation" of New York.

TRACTOR KINGS FIGHT

Harry Ferguson — Henry Ford II

Mr. Harry Ferguson, the British "tractor king", has left for New York, where he will launch the biggest civil action in legal history.
Damages claimed total 220,000,000 dollars (£114,000,000).
He is suing Mr. Henry Ford II, the billion-dollar Ford Motor Company, Dearborn Motors Corporation (which now distributes Ford-made tractors), two other companies and various executives.
Mr. Ferguson alleges, among other things, that in 1947 the defendants started to make and distribute, through Dearborn Motors, a tractor which infringed patents he held.

CYPRUS-GREECE UNION MOVE

General view showing the mass demonstration of Greek students outside Athens University when they called for a union of the Isle of Cyprus with Greece.

SHORT STORY

BY ARUNA

THE TRUE STORY

THE black and white swans, in two racial groups, were jauntily swimming in the pond, radiating ripples on which played the slanting rays of the sun, and now and then dipping their prows into the water to rescue the fish that washed before them and asked to be picked.

In the adjoining section where other water-birds were encaged, there was greater activity, some birds swimming, some fluttering from perch to perch, some crying out to declare their species, while the pensive cranes were standing on single legs on the bank close to the water, meditating on the probable size of the fish for the next haul. In the distant cage, a pair of macaws were making hell of a noise, clamouring for liberty. At another cage, a myna was beautifully and repeatedly pronouncing its own name as though that would fetch it its freedom. On the banian tree above, many luckier birds, unmindful of the lot of their kind all around them, were lovingly and enjoying their freedom, chirping, twittering, cooing and cawing, while from somewhere the koel was filling the atmosphere with its gifted voice.

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It was only 4 p.m. As the May-Sun does not relent till 5 p.m., the daily recreative parade had not yet started and the gardens were quiet. Only one young man, bright-looking, decently dressed, walked close to the water-side in quite a holiday mood. In the water in front of him, two swans were wistfully regarding him and following him, for he had been casting some eatables to them. But his stock became depleted. He looked this way and that for a while and then walked straight to one of the benches under the banian tree and sat on it at one end.

"I must hurry up now. The week has almost run out and I have not done anything as yet." He muttered to himself, while taking out a note-book and a pencil from his pocket. "This place is calm and conducive to thought. If I don't succeed in squeezing out some worthy stuff at least here, then there is no hope for me,—there can be no better place than this. (Pause) Yes! That's it! I've got it at last, sure! There is much indeed, in the place you choose to do a thing!" said he looking at the sky and then stooped over his notebook to write.

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How long he wrote, he had no estimate. There were about fifteen written lines on his notebook when he looked around to glean further thoughts from the air. When his wandering vision reached his left side, he noted with a start a very young lady, very charming and very decently dressed, sitting on the next bench at the end closest to him. Thus the distance between him and her could be hardly two feet. His sensing her presence and the meeting of his sight with hers were simultaneous, for she too just then turned to her right side and realized his presence with a start. The young man turned his eyes at once and began to look at his notebook with his pencil poised over the place from where he should continue to write. But nothing doing: no word would descend to the tip of his pencil! Though his glance at her was no longer than a flash, his scrutiny of her was thorough. His retina had taken a snapshot! His mind was now projecting the positive of her form on his notebook! "She too has a notebook on her lap and a pencil in her hand. The number of written lines on it is about the same as I have on mine" wondered he.

Great was his impulse to speak to her,—to ask her who she was, when she came there, what she was writing and so on. But politeness mingled with the fear of offending prevented him. He was now making a pretence of writing, now and then stealing a side-glance at her. To his choking surprise, every side-glance of his met the side-glance of hers! At last he lifted his head and looked straight at her: and she too just then lifted her head and looked directly at him. He felt as though he were sitting before a mirror and watching the reflection doing all he did, with the only difference that the figure, instead of being his own, was that of a real lady.

But her noble demeanour quite convinced him that, in doing exactly all that he did, she did not mean to mock at him or flirt with him—at the most, she might have been experiencing the same sort of curiosity as he was. At last the young man gathered courage to speak to her and the following conversation ensued:

Y. MAN: Lady, am I a disturbance to you here?

Y. LADY: No, please. On the other hand, I was preparing to put the same question to you. (in a quiet mood).

Y. MAN: If I be not inquisitive, may I know when you occupied this seat, for there was none when I came and sat here?

Y. LADY: (With a matter-of-fact expression on her face, but for the play of a smile that was ingrained in her artistic and meticulous lips) Rather, it should be you to whom I should have put that question as there was no one here when I sought this bench after spending a few minutes near the water, entertaining those swans with a light repast of grams and groundnuts.

Y. MAN: (Quite surprised and to himself) This removes this bench and the very ground from under me! (To the lady) That unsettles the fundamental question of who came here first. Perhaps, both simultaneously—

Y. LADY: And both absent-mindedly!

They both looked at each other for a while, perplexed at the blind alley into which their conversation had so far led them, but more and more comprehensive of each other. A pause prevailed till it was once again broken by the young man:

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Y. MAN: Friend, if I may—

Y. LADY: Certainly, can there be any better relationship between one rational being and another!

Y MAN: (Suppressing a smile) Well said. But I was going to ask whether you were composing any poem.

Y. LADY: No,—I mean, not a poem. The fact is I am a student of the M. Ed. course. At each week-end I used to send an article or a short story to the 'Week End' in which I enjoy a column This week partly due to want of time and partly by a stagnation of thought, I have not written anything till this moment, and tomorrow is the last day for despatching it. So I came here with the ambition of receiving some thought currents, of any wavelength, from this open atmosphere.—But I see you too are writing something.

Y MAN: (To himself) I am afraid it is turning out to be a very short wavelength!(To the lady) Quite strangely, friend, my purpose in having come here happens to be very similar. I am this year preparing my thesis for the Doctorate of Philosophy At week-ends, as a hobby, I write some rambles of thoughts or stories for the 'Seventh Day'. My contribution must be on the editor's table by Monday evening, but in reality it is still in the air!

Y. LADY: But I see you have started the thing, anyway. I doubt not it will be something very philosophic or highly psychological.

Y. MAN: No, friend. You know our mind often tries to raise a facade of novelties to screen its indigence. What I have written so far may be a good specimen! I am afraid it is puerile:—here it is,—you may go through it if you don't mind damping your crisp thoughts, must be educational, I doubt not. (Handing the notebook to the young lady).

The young lady read the heading and looked at the young man with amazement, but, before he said anything, stooped down to read further.

Y. LADY: (After reading) Really wonderful! There is something very wrong or something very right! I cannot better express my wonder than by offering my notebook to you for a perusal! (Giving him her notebook).

Y. MAN: (After reading the heading the heading) What? "The Short Story"? Have you been copying me?

Y. LADY: Friend, you have not read fully. (Calmly)

Y MAN: True. (Begins to read). Ha, ha! (To himself. Then to her after reading fully) How wonderful! I have started the theme with a Sita Devi and you have started it with a Ramchander and everything else is same,—verbatim, but for the pronouns in their appropriate genders! And look at the choice of names! Well did you say that you came here to receive thought currents! The thought receiving set in you seems to be fitted with sex-sensitive antennae too!

Y. LADY: (With a radiant smile) May it not also be that you have received my thoughts with all those adjustments you speak of?

Y Man: Not improbable. Then I think, today we, though strangers to each other, are caught in a mysterious spell of parallelism!

Y LADY: Mathematicians say that parallels never meet.

Y MAN: But philosophers think that they meet either at infinity or at every point.

Y. LADY: The latter, only if the lines have no intervening space between them!

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They gazed at each other half puzzled and half wondering. In the meantime, the usual evening crowd began to swell. Some people were coming with the aim of sitting on the very benches on which the two young people were sitting.

Y MAN: This place is going to be crowded. I shall make a fresh attempt somewhere else. (Getting up).

Y. LADY: Good idea. So will I. (rising).

Bidding each other 'cheerio' spiced with smiles, they parted and walked away in different directions.

The young man went here and there in search of a suitable place. But there were people everywhere, sitting on the lawns, crowding before the cages of beasts, walking along the paths —singles, couples, trios and groups—and hearing the band that was playing at the bandstand, leaving their children to dance about in rhythmic ecstasy. There were the gaping sight-seers, the fashionable sight-seekers, the frolicsome children, the matter-of-fact middle-age and the unconcerned old. "In these zoological gardens, uncaged humanity is displaying its various, spare-time moods and specific aspects!" mused the young man as he was losing patience to search any more.

There was only one spot neglected by the people,—a small bower near the garden officer's quarters. No sooner had the young man espied this spot than he made it has own in his mind. "It's lucky they are not interested to see the garden officer through the bars of his windows!" he said to himself and hurried thither. Inside the bower the ground was velvety near a bush of crotens, and he establisned himself thereon with perfect satisfaction. Out came the notebook and pencil and deep went his mind into the realms of thought.

Hostile agents foreshadowed him even here and his tranquallity was short-lived. Within a very short time he was disturbed by ants and he stood up thumping and slapping. In the middle, his sight fell on the other side of the bush, and there was the young lady, seated on the ground and looking at him with unconcealed wonder, evidently having been disturbed by the sounds he produced!

Y. MAN: What, here too! (Half surprised and half elated).

Y. LADY: It appears there is no escape for us from this mysterious spell! This garden seems to be enchanted so far as we are concerned!

Y. MAN: (Coming round and sitting before the young lady) Friend, my question now is what if you and I complete the stories we began? What if the themes be the same or even the wordings be the same? Though, first, when I came here, I decided to stop the story and start writing an essay on Originality,—

Y LADY: (Interrupting with great wonder) What? Originality? Look here! (Stretching her notebook to him).

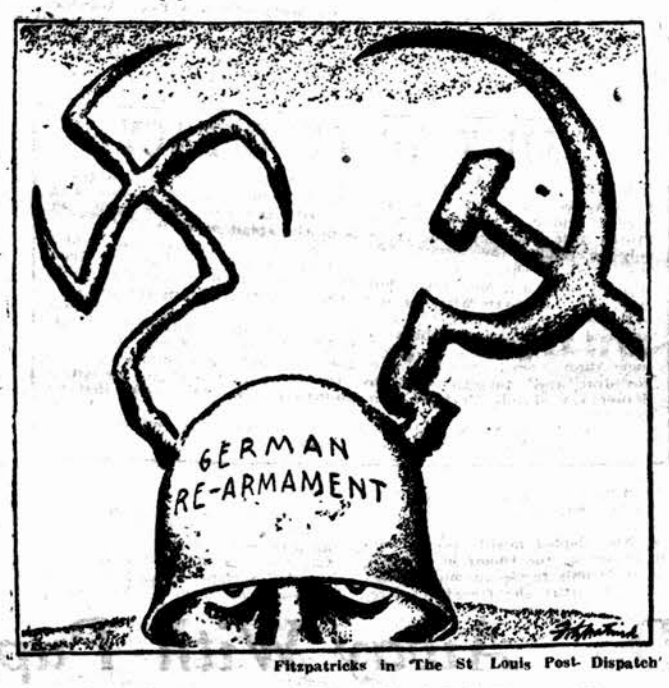
Y. MAN: (After reading) Mighty fun! The same heading! Certainly we are being funned today by some supreme power Well, returning to what I was going to say, I have today well understood that what goes by the name of originality is a mere illusion. Originality is unavailable, and every thought has its parallel. A thought passes off as original because its parallel has not occurred at a close range as we experience today, but occurred in a mind remote in space or in time. Striving to be original is equal to trying to weave a fabric without warps and wefts. From love at first sight to frauds through Ceylon diamonds, themes have been written and published in several journals several times. On the other hand, monotony and repetition in true stories do not attenuate people's interest, but swell it. You know that repetition has been regarded as the very spice of human history Even in daily ocurrences you will find repetitions of events increasing interest in people's mind. For example, if a boy is crushed by a motor lorry in the same place where a boy was crushed last week, the incident attracts people's special attention. If it be the same lorry which had crushed that boy too the attention of the people widens into wonder. No one would say that the repetition of the lorry has made the story uninteresting or 'stale'

Y. LADY: (Laughing) The interest and curiosity will further increase if any one could create a further monotony by rolling up the same boy into his former cylindrical form and causing him to be crushed again by the same lorry!

Y. MAN: (After prolonged laughter) Such is indeed the value of a real story in which insipidity is unknown. monotony is welcome and plagiarism is impossible Therefore, what do you say to making ours 'The Real Story'? The 'Week-End' is as popular and entertaining as the 'Seventh Day'

(Continued on Page 23)

"HORNS OF THE DILEMMA"



Fitzpatricks in 'The St Louis Post- Dispatch'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Philips Use "Charities" In Jubilee Celebrations

SPECIAL POSTMARKS USED

Each year the Netherlands Government issue stamps in aid of children's charities. These Child Welfare sets have been coming out with a fair amount of regularity since 1924; they bear the inscription "Voor Het Kind," and are comparable both in consistency of appearance and in appreciation of value, to the "Pro Juventute" series of Switzerland and the "Healths" of New Zealand.

In addition to these well-known "Voor Het Kind" issues, there are the "Cultural and Social Relief Fund" stamps that have been appearing since 1934. Increasing in popularity year by year, these issues also make a fine display in the album. This year there is a special significance attached to these "Summer Charity" Cultural issues, for they are—so to speak—being taken under the wing of the great Radio firm of Philips.

The date of the Summer Charity issue this year—May 15th—coincides with the date of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the House of Philips. For six weeks from May 15th, all outward mail from the main post offices in Holland will bear special cachets with a slogan recalling this Jubilee.

This appears to be the first time that a Government has allowed the use of special cachets to celebrate the Jubilee of a purely commercial concern, but this only goes to show the quasi-national character of the Philips enterprises in the life of Holland!

Postcards All Over

In addition to the above arrangement, the Postal Authorities of the Netherlands Government have permitted the use, in Philips' special Post Office, of special cancellations devoted to the Jubilee, all mail being stamped with these special postmarks. The slogan will be in use from May 15th to May 21st.

A novel method of publicity is also being promoted by the House of Philips. A postcard bearing an aerial view of the factories at Eindhoven—remember the place in the last war?—will be mailed to important Philips connections all over the world. These post cards will be franked with stamps from the Summer Charity series so the fund of these Charities should be swelled appreciably, since the stamps carry a surcharge. It is also of interest to note that the celebrations of the Jubilee will include a Philatelic Exhibition, and at this exhibition too, there will be a special cachet in use.

New Indonesians

Indonesia has issued a new definative series ranging in value from 1 sen to 25 Rupiahs. The low values, which are locally printed, show a fancy numeral with some floral imagery at the side, while the high values, printed in photogravure by Enschede at Haarlem show a full face portrait of President Soekarno in uniform. The series is probably not complete. Values and colours are as under.

1 sen, grey.
2 sen, magenta,
2-1/2 sen, sepia,
7-1/2 sen, pale gren
5 sen, carmine-red.
10 sen blue,
15 sen, lilac.
20 sen red.
25 sen, olive-green.
1 Rupiah violet
2 Rupiahs, green,
3 Rupiahs, blue,
5 Rupiahs, sepia.
10 Rupiahs, grey blue.
25 Rupiahs, red.

Two stamps of the set are illustrated on this page.

More News From UNO

IT has been announced by M. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that the United Nations stamps, announced a while ago, will be issued some time this summer, or, failing this, before the opening of the 6th session of the U.N. General Assembly, which is due to be held in November. Bertil Renborg of Sweden has been appointed the head of the U.N. Postal Unit.

Approval for the issue of postage stamps by the United Nations was given by the General Assembly in November, last year, and it is now announced that a total of 15 stamps will be issued. Of these eleven, ranging in denomination from 1c to a dollar, will be for surface mail, while 4 stamps, with face of 6c to 25c, will be in use for Airmail. The stamps will be employed for all correspondence emanating from U.N. headquarters.

Warren Austin, of the United States, who is one of the signatories of the agreement, said that the U.N. "has grown from a paper organisation to a position in public confidence as a vital force in the affairs of mankind. Another signatory, U.S. Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, said that the agreement "creates another link in the universal chain of postal establishments; a part of the greatest communication system on earth, comenting the ties of goodwill, culture, education and democracy among the peoples of the world."

Donaldson, promising the "unfaltering support and full co-operation of the United States in aiding the new organisation pointed out that postal establishments are serving, without favour or discrimination, every person of every race and class and creed in the world.

Forthcoming New Issues

REGULAR SPATE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Jugoslav Deluge

JUGOSLAVIA kills two birds with one stone—or rather seven stones—by issuing a set of seven in honour of various national revolts and the army. Incidents from the national revolts of Slovenia, Montenegro, Croatia, Maccdonia and Serbia will find a place on the first six labels. The army—as an after-thought—will take pride of place on the seventh. With all these revolts no wonder the Balkans are in a ferment!

Just to show that the cloud has a silver lining, three stamps will come out to propagate the spread of culture. Subjects will be the centenary of Slovenian books, the 500 anniversary of the poet Mark Marulik and 600 years of Doosan Law—whatever that might be!

Next will come athletics, with six values showing gymnastics, swimming, shooting, running and mountaineering. The Youth Railway which young Yugoslavs build more or less as a hobby in their holidays, will figure on four stamps to be issued later. But due for release in the near future are four Airs, valued at 2, 6, 20 and 50 dinars. Each stamp will show an aeroplane over views of Jacje, Mostar, Drina and Bled.

★

... And The Czechs

The new items from Czechoslovakia seem even more shoddy than usual—if this can at all be possible—so they are being given a bye. Designs are the usual propaganda blurbs including one with a North Korean woman with "Peace" in four languages serving as a background. News comes from "Stamp Collecting", also an apt comment on this latest effusion. It's editor says: "Tell it to the Chinese".

Colonials And The F.O.B.

IN view of the fact that there was loose talk going the rounds about various "colonials" being granted postal validity in Great Britain during the Festival of Britain, it seems a trifle surprising too learn that the "F.O.B." special stamps will not be overprinted for use in the Protectorates and overseas Agencies. That means no Morocco, no Middle East, and—possibly—no Kuwait, Bahrain, etc.

This does not, however, mean that there won't be any new stickers at the time of the Exhibition, for the colour changes which will become effective on May 3rd will be surcharged or overprinted, as the case may be. The same goes for the high values, which will emerge in new designs, and with the relevant inscriptions.

★

REDRAWN RIEBECKS

THE South African government will issue next year a set of stamps in commemoration of the "Van Riebeck" arriving at the Cape. The "Van Riebeck" is the ship that has been part of the South African red penny for so many years. Plates come, and modifications are made, but the Riebeck seems to go on for ever. The design has, incidentally, been altered once again: this time the sun's rays are white instead of shaded, and there are nine rays against the six on the previous stamp. There are also several other differences in the background and value tablets.

The commemoratives due are five in number: 1/2d, 1d, 2d, 4-1/2d and 1sh. The design is being worked out by a committee which includes Dr. Harvey Pirie, noted South African philatelist.

SAN MARINO

San Marino is determined to have the last word. With the marathon Nicaragua U.P.U. set dribbling in at the tail end of the deluge, San Marino, not to be outdone, has issued a 300 lire value in her U.P.U. series, in addition to the 100 and 200 lire already issued. I don't know whether there is any postal need for this value, but, to tell the truth, these subtler ethics of philately are completely above the heads of the doughty Sammarenese!

NORWAY

THE venue for the next Winter Olympic Games is Norway, and the postal authorities are planning to release a set of three stamps whose surcharge will be used for defraying the expences incurred in connection with the organisation of the Games. Denominations will be 5, 15, and 55 ore, and there will be surtaxes of 5, 10 and 20 ore respectively. The items correspond to the postal rates for postcards, in land letters and foreign letters. A million each of the 15 and 55 ore will be printed, and two million of the 20 ore

Stamp Day

France has issued her "Day of the Stamp" label, the central figure in the design being a postman dragging a heavily laden mailbag between rows of sorters busy plying their trade. The mail bag has the slogan "Journee Du Timbre" on it, and the stamp is of a face value of 12 plus 3 francs, and is printed in a deep violet-grey.

★

More Israelites

Israel seems to be getting a little too much of a good thing, and is apparently modelling her stamp programme on certain Eastern Europeans. The latest issue to be proposed is a set of three with the usual rather obscure symbolic designs. Printed by photo-lithography, the three stamps are as follows:

15 prutot, reddish-brown, tractor and corn.

25 prutot, green, sprouting tree.

80 prutot, blue man ploughing, with a 1901 "Jewish Fund" label in the background.

O. Wallish has designed the lower values, while the 80 prutot is the work of Wind-Struski. Top value is in sheets of 75, the others in sheets of 100. Perforation gauges 14.

It Doesn't Pay To Forget

Usually there is a scramble among artists when a government proposes using their designs as the basis of postage stamps. In most cases the artists are paid a handsome amount and the niceties are fully observed. Occasionally, however, someone takes things a little too much for granted, and the result is that the issuing authority finds itself with a lawsuit on its hands.

This particular case concerns Belgium, and is perhaps quite understandable, for with so many new issues constantly pouring from the presses, it is little wonder that the high and mighties in the Administration neglected to take permission from the artist. Over a year ago, Belgium honoured Guido Gezelle, poet and priest

The stamp was taken from a photographic original by De Graer of Bruges. The photographer claims that he never granted permission for the Government to reproduce the stamp, and De Graer's family have currently filed an appeal against the government for infringement of copyright, the action being due to come up soon.

This is not the first time this sort of thing has happened. There is a series from Saar issued a couple of years ago which shows a miner, a farmer and a girl harvesting in the fields. The miner and the farmer happen to be the same person, and the girl is his daughter. The stamps were copied from a magazine without authority and the whole affair created quite a rumpus. But that's quite another story...However, it DOES prove that in philately, as in other spheres, history tends to repeat itself!

Congress Manifesto By May 15

TITO'S ELASTIC SOCIALISM

Significance Of Cabinet Change

BELGRADE, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): Marshal Tito has reorganised his Government to give regional and local authorities in Yugoslavia more say in the running of its planned economy and its public health and education programmes.

That is what yesterday's changes—the dismissal of nine Federal Ministers and the abolition of sixteen Ministries and departments—are held here to amount.

They were also said to mark the next phase in Tito's declared policy of breaking away from bureaucratic centralism on the Soviet model to a decentralised and more elastic form of Socialism.

Yugoslavs believe the system they are seeking to evolve will give more freedom to the individual.

The first step was to introduce workers' control in factories.

YUGOSLAVIA ACCUSES RUMANIA

Provoking Border Incidents

BELGRADE, April 7, (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslavia, through Belgrade Radio, accused the Rumanian Government last night of "organising" 61 frontier incidents between December 7 and January 22 and heightening Balkan tension.

Earlier yesterday, Marshal Tito's Government had added one more diplomatic note to the series it has sent to Rumania calling on her to "cease provoking incidents" along their common border.

HUNGARIAN ALLEGATION

BUDAPEST: The Hungarian Government alleged last night that the wife of their envoy in Belgrade—who is now in hospital here—was being forcibly detained in Belgrade.

With her was her three-month-old child, they said.

Her husband, Mr. Istvan Hrabec, was the victim of an assault allegedly committed by Yugoslav State Security Police a week ago.

Red Detenu To Be Released

SECUNDERABAD, April 7, (UPI): A Division Bench of the High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Sripat Rao and Mr. Justice M. A. Ansar, today, ordered the release of a Communist detenu—Mohammud Pasha MLA. Their Lordships, however, called upon the petitioner to execute a bond of Rs. 500 for good behaviour for a period of one year.

BLUEPRINT FOR ELECTION

Working Committee's Move: Memorial To Sardar

NEW DELHI, April 7 (UPI).

THE Congress Working Committee, at its two-hour sitting here this morning, is understood to have discussed the forthcoming General Elections and entrusted the drafting of an Election Manifesto and the preparation of a blue-print for the conduct of General Elections to the Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress.

The Working Committee also decided to hold the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Delhi on May 5 and 6.

The next A.I.C.C. session which was likely to be held at Calcutta, was changed to Delhi in view of the fact that Parliament session which was earlier expected to end by the first week of May, will sit for a longer time and it would be difficult for the Central Ministers to leave the Capital to attend an A.I.C.C. at Calcutta.

The next sitting of the A.I.C.C. will, among other things, elect five members to the Central Election Committee of the Congress. The Election Manifesto of the Congress which will be prepared by the Central Parliamentary Board is also expected to be placed before the next A.I.C.C. for its ratification.

MEMORIAL TO SARDAR

The Working Committee today discussed ways and means of how best to raise a memorial to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and decided to have a national memorial in his name. An appeal for such a memorial and also the Committee's resolution in this connection will be issued by the Committee tomorrow.

The Working Committee requested all the Provincial Congress Committees to elect their Provincial Election Committees before the end of May.

Seventeen members of the Committee attended today's meeting. Special invitees present included: Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Morarji Desai, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr. Sampurnand, Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Mr. Biswanath Das, Mr. D. P. Mishra and Mr. S. Nijalingappa.

The Committee adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

Afternoon Session

NEW DELHI, April 7, (PTI): The Congress Working Committee at its resumed sitting this afternoon discussed for about five hours the question of gearing up the organisation to fight the forthcoming general elections.

The Committee considered ways and means to give effect to the AICC's resolution as a prerequisite to the election campaign. But no concrete steps were decided upon before the Committee adjourned till tomorrow to hold further discussions on the issue.

PRAKASAM EPISODE

The Committee considered a letter from former Madras Premier Mr. T. Prakasam threatening legal action against the members of the Committee for their February decision censuring him for "indiscipline". The committee decided not to revise its earlier decision.

FOR ALL-OUT OIL NATIONALISATION

Persian Leader Receives Threats

BEIRUT, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): One of the leaders of the Persian Nationalist Front declared here today that his group wanted nationalisation of all Persian oil and would press the Government until it was attained.

He was Hussein Mekki, right-hand man of Cyed Haji Abdul Ghassem Kashani, who leads the extreme Moslem Nationalist Fadayian Party. The Fadayian is one of the big four parties which form the national front.

After the assassination of the Persian Prime Minister Ali Razmara he himself had received threats on his life from friends of the murdered man who held him and Abdul Kashani responsible.

Communal Incident In Bihar Village

PATNA, April 7 (PTI).

The Bihar Government in a press note stated here that six persons had been arrested in village Sonua, in Singhbhum District, on suspicion that one of them was concerned in the murder of a Muslim, and others in attempts at burning three houses belonging to Muslims last week.

Tension in the village arose from rumours that Muslims intended to slaughter animals.

The body of the murdered Muslim was found on April 1 on the road a mile and a half from Sonua, and the press note said, "only one man was suspected to have committed the murder, and the man was promptly arrested."

Imports And Exports In January

BOMBAY, April 7: The total of all imports into India, including Pakistan, during January, 1951, amounted to Rs. 53.05 crores, as against exports to the same source of Rs. 59.36 crores, it is learnt.

P.O. Savings Accounts In Burma

NEW DELHI, April 7 (PTI): The Government of Burma have suspended the transfer of savings bank accounts from Post Offices in Burma to Post Offices in India, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs announced today.

The announcement says: Depositors of these accounts who desire payment of the balances at their credit may authorise banks in Burma to receive payment on their behalf and remit the amounts to them in India by bank drafts after obtaining the permission of the exchange controls".

MAHARASHTRIAN M.P.s URGE DANG'S INCLUSION IN NASIK

Memorandum To President

NEW DELHI, April 7 (PTI).

MEMBERS of Parliament from Maharashtra have submitted a memorandum to President Dr. Rajendra Prasad urging inclusion of Dang in the Marathi-speaking Nasik district for the purposes of the general election.

Dang, a former state, is a small district on the Nasik-Surat border in Bombay State. Having only 18,000 voters it had to be joined to adjoining area to form a constituency.

Signatories to the memorandum have stated that the Election Commissioner has decided to join Dang to Gujarati-speaking Surat district. This, they point out, goes against the Delimitation Committee's decision to include Dang in Marathi area. The government of Bombay has also declared Dang to be a Marathi speaking area.

The memorandum request the President to have the proposal of the Election Commissioner altered.

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Delhi Talks To Increase Aluminium Production

NEW DELHI, April 7, (PTI): Stepping up of the production capacity of aluminium industry to meet the full domestic demand during the next five-year period by the expansion of the existing units to 5,000 tons, each, per year and by the establishment of a new unit of 15,000 tons in the Hirakund area was considered at a meeting held here on April 4 by the Planning Commission with the representatives of the industry.

The plan for the development of the aluminium industry is expected to be finalised by the Commission for inclusion in its report to the Government.

HONG KONG, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): A Government spokesman today denied that Hong Kong authorities put emergency regulations into force yesterday, to enable them to seize shipping for possible evacuation.

Murder Charge Fails

SENTENCE SET ASIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Justice Bavdekar and Mr. Justice Chainani, at the Bombay High Court, set aside the conviction and sentence of transportation for life passed on Bandhu Sakaram Awhad, by the Sessions Judge of Nasik, on murder charge.

The prosecution story was that the accused was living with his wife, mother and other relatives. On February 2, 1950, all the relatives left home. Bandhu was alone with his wife, and it was alleged that he had hit her with a curry stone on the head.

The defence story was that sometime after the relatives went away he also left his house for the bazar. On his return he found his wife lying with her head smashed. He did not know who hit her with the stone.

The Sessions Judge convicted the appellant and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Bandhu appealed to the High Court. Their Lordships held that the prosecution evidence was not reliable and ordered the appellant to be acquitted.

Three Acquitted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dadoo Waman, Shravan Yadoo and Narsanna Mallayya, three residents of Dadar, who were unanimously found not guilty by the jury of the charge of murder, were ordered to be acquitted by Mr. M. B. Honavar, Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay.

According to the prosecution, on June 27 last, the accused went in a car from Dadar railway station to Padmawadi. Dadoo and Shrawan met Shankar Shetty, a resident of the locality.

The area was known for the sale of illicit liquor. On the day in question, Gopal Rajaram Savant, a police naik attached to the Prohibition Branch visited the place. Dadoo and Shravan accosted the policeman who was in mufti. The latter disclosed that he belonged to the police department.

As if to know his identity, Dadoo, it was alleged, raised his shirt, when Shravan was stated to have stabbed the policeman in the stomach with a knife. The policeman ran and collapsed. He was taken to hospital where he died. All three accused escaped, but they were arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied all knowledge about the crime.

The jury found them not guilty, and Mr. Honavar ordered the accused to be acquitted.

Alleged Thieves Caught

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two persons were caught by the Paltan Road Police yesterday while they were alleged to be breaking open a house at Mody Street, Fort, last evening.

They were stated to have broken open the lock and were about to enter the house when the Police apprehended them. Iron implements, usually used for breaking open houses, were alleged to have been seized from their person.

Mohamadali Hassim and Babu Abdul Gani, the arrested persons were on the wanted list as the police suspect they have been involved in a series of house-breaking and theft cases.

Sub-Inspectors Deoli and Talim of the Paltan Road Police Station are investigating the cases.

Sentenced For Forgery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Abdul Atta alias Zamir Ahmed, who described himself as a farmer of Allahabad, was sentenced to two years' R.I. by Mr. J. C. Bhatt, Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay, on a charge of possessing forged railway tickets with the intention of using the same to defraud. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty.

The prosecution disclosed a systematic plan of the accused to forge railway tickets and palm them off as genuine on unwary and ignorant passengers.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

HINDU: Chaitra Shud 2, 2007
MUSLIM: Rajjab 1, 1370
PARSI: Avan 8, 1320
SUNRISE: 6-28 A.M
SUNSET: 6-54 P. M,
HIGHTIDE: 00-42, 13 26
LOWTIDE: 06-51, 19-14

Today's Engagement

SEAMEN'S UNION: At Home to office-bearers, Mongini, 5 p.m

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting, Chaupatty, Swami Anand Swami will speak, 5 p.m.

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION: Annual 'Drivers' Day,, procession and public meeting Chowpatti, 6 p.m., Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will address.

ANTI-BEGGARY WEEK: Public meeting at Jamboree Maidan, Worli, Mr. Naik Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour, will preside, 7-30 p.m.

SHRI SHIVAJI SMARAK MANDAL: Meeting of social workers to chalk out the programme for the celebration of Shri Shiv-Jayanti Week, Kathak Lodge, Dadar Main Road 5-30 p.m.

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: Mr. A. R Dawood, Principal of Ismail High School, to speak on "Schools versus Society", Cama Hall Library, 6-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Unity in Nature and Brotherhood of Man", 6-15 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on "Transfiguration" at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ROTARY CLUB

J. D. Kothavala Elected President

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rotarian Lt.-Col. J. D. Kothavala was elected President of the Bombay Rotary Club for the ensuing year, at the annual general meeting of the Club on last Tuesday.

Rotarian William Jenkins was elected Vice-President, while Mr. S. G. Nadkarni was elected Secretary.

No Hay For Unlicensed Milch Cattle

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Complaints have been received from certain cattle owners that hay is being issued by the trade to cattle owners who possess unauthorised and unlicensed milch cattle.

It has therefore been decided that no hay will be distributed to milch cattle which have not been licensed by the Municipality and the Cattle Licensing Officer in the Milch Commissioner's office with effect from 20th April 1951.

Any unlicensed milch cattle which have been illegally maintained in the city of Bombay should be cleared before that date since supplies of hay to such unauthorised milch cattle would cease from the above date.

Three Sub-divisions In Thana District

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Consequent on the abolition of the post of the Additional Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana, with effect from April 1 last, the four Sub-Divisions in the Thana District have been reconstituted into three Sub-Divisions.

The three Sub-Divisions are Thana (with headquarters at Thana), Bhivandi and Dahanu (with headquarters at Dahanu). The Thana Sub-Division comprises Thana, Borivli and Murbad Talukas, the Bhivandi Sub-Division comprises Bhivandi, Shahapur, Bassein and Vada Talukas and the Dahanu Sub-Division consists of Dahanu, Palghar, Umbergaon and Jawhar Talukas and Mokhada Peta.

Tayaballi Curimji Barodawalla Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Tayaballi Curimji Barodawalla, father of Mr. T. T. Barodawalla, Judge of the Small Causes Court, and brother of Mr. Salebhai K. Barodawalla, former Sheriff of Bombay, died this morning at his residence at Altamond Road, Cumbala Hill.

In General Elections

Socialists To Contest All 27 Seats From City

DISSIDENTS CONDEMN SUSPENSION OF 29 MEMBERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While the expelled group of Socialists is gathering a large number of supporters from among the Party's followers the Executive Committee of the Bombay State Socialist Party decided at a meeting held at the Party's office today to contest all the 27 seats to the Bombay Legislature from Greater Bombay, in the forthcoming general elections. Fifty per cent of these candidates will be selected by the end of next month and the remaining later on. The Party will also select 30 per cent of the candidates from Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Committee chalked out a tentative programme for contesting the general elections.

Simultaneously, as the Committee met for its deliberations today, the expelled members along with other dissident followers of the Party which numbered over 200 held a separate meeting in the north of the city. Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, the well-known Socialist leader and wife of the Governor of Orissa, told the gathering that the party's reformist leadership was incapable of realising socialism in the country.

DISSIDENTS MEET

The meeting of the dissidents adopted a resolution condemning the suspension of the 29 members and characterised this decision as "arbitrary."

Grave concern over the proposed increase in prices in food and cloth was, it is learnt, expressed at the meeting of the Bombay State Socialist Party.

NEED FOR MORE NEWSPRINT.

The Committee is stated to have passed a resolution which viewed with great concern the growing scarcity of newsprint in the country and its spiralling prices. The resolution inter alia expressed the view that newspapers were very essential for the growth of a new democracy. It further stated that in view of approaching general elections at the end of the year availability of newsprint at reasonable prices was all the more necessary. The Committee, therefore, drew the attention of Government to the gravity of the situation and urged upon them the need for taking immediate steps to remove the difficulties that newspapers face. It also urged upon Government and the Election Commissioner the necessity for taking sufficient stocks of newsprint and making newsprint available to the various political parties in proportion to the number of candidates set up by them to contest the ensuing elections.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, April 8.
BOMBAY

244m. —07-40 Prog., 07-45 Kunjalata Desai G songs, 08-15 R N Karkare. jaunpuri, 11-45 B Vyas, G roopak "premsamvatsar," 12-15 For women, G 13-10 J Y Pandit, violin, 13-40 Week's prog., 13-45 City of Birm. Orch., 14-20 Dr. E Bulloch, 17-30 M D Sadolikar, multani, 18-10 Victoria M, School for Blind, orch., 18-20 Sarlabai Jeshirae, purya, 18-35 R N Karkare, kh.v.d., 19-00 Kunjalata Desai, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19 20 V M School for Blind, orch., 19-30 M D Sadolikar, thumri 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Sarlabai Jeshirae, shankara, 20-45 Kunjalata Desai, G songs, 21-15 Janaki Krishnaier, K music, 21-45 Adlibitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Elijah, 22-40 Br. Light orch.

VARIATIONS: 353m, —07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08 00 J Y Pandit, violin, 08-45 G Verlekar, M songs, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 J Purohit, sarang, 12-15 S V Patwardhan, pakhwaj, 12-30 M D Sadolikar, sudh sarang 13-00 Sarlabai Jeshirae, M pad, 13-30 Taj Begum, H songs, 13-50 Meenakshi Trasi, gaud sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 G Verlekar, M pad, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18 50 in K, 20-15 G Verlekar, M, songs, 20-30 N Sharma, H, talk on literature, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 Taj Begum, ghazal and geet 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 J Y Pandit, violin, 22 00 J Purohit, nand, 22-30 Meenakshi Trasi, chhayanat.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music, 09-30 AIR music, 09-45 Music by AIR, 10-00 Cavalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Pipes of melody. 11-10 Week's ten top tunes, 12-00 Meet the band, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy 01 00 Request prog., 02-00 Hindi request prog., 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Salon serenade 04-30 AIR concert hall, 05-00 Through listening glass 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m.— 7-15 a.m. Its a good day, 07-30 BBC news, 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy, 08-45 Round up time, 09-00 Swap shop, 09 30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz Record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Music for lunch, 12-30 p.m. RAF band, 05-00 Hindi prog., 06 30 Lipton Show, H, 07-00 Down Harmony Way 07-15 For stars and starlet, 07-30 Radio jig-saw, 08-00 Blue Danube (India only), FOR CEYLON ONLY: World waltzes, 08-30 Air concert hall, 09 00 Famous tenors, 09-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

W. H O.: Adi Marzban will present a feature on the "World Health Organisation" from All India Radio, Bombay, today (8th instant) at 9-45 p.m on 244 and 41.44 metres. The feature will include a talk on "Cancer" by Dr. V R. Khanolkar, Director of Indian Cancer Research Centre and Vice-President of the International Union Against Cancer.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Ashoka Mehtah's Statement

Mr. Asoka Mehta, in a press statement says:

"Over two and a half years back representatives of various labour organisations, particularly Government and quasi-Government employees, met in a conference in Bombay to demand an increase in dearness allowance that would bring their real income in level with the rise in the cost of living. As a result of the agitation carried on, the Government increased the dearness allowance to the least paid employees from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 a month. A higher increase was not given on the plea that the Government were making an all-out effort to bring down the prices.

"In the past two years prices have risen steadily, and the recent increase in food prices, cloth prices and railway fares have given a new spurt to the cost of living. The Government policy of lowering prices has miserably failed. The three million Government and quasi-Government employees in the country can no longer remain satisfied with the meagre dearness allowance they have been getting.

"As one who has been privileged to be associated, in the course of trade union activities, with the Government employees, both Central and Provincial, port and dock employees, Municipal employees, etc., I deem it my duty to remind the Government that the limit has been reached to the burden that can be piled on the low paid employees.

"I am requesting Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the spokesman of railway, post and telegraph employees, to convene in the near future a conference of the representatives of various organisations of Government and quasi-Government employees, to demand a higher dearness allowance and to forge the necessary sanctions to make the demand effective. I am confident in this effort, we shall receive the full co-operation from all sections of the Government and quasi-Government employees."

Dr. Antonin Basch

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Antonin Basch, Chief Economist, the International Bank, left here today for Paris en route to Washington. While in Bombay, Dr. Basch had informal talks with the Governor and certain other officials of the Reserve Bank.

Thundershowers In Punjab Hills

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 7 (PTI): The following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday, April 7, 1951:—

Thundershowers have been widespread in and near the hills of the Punjab (I) and have occurred locally in Assam and Chota Nagpur. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Bihar, west Uttar Pradesh, west Rajasthan, Vindhya, Pradesh and west Madhya Pradesh.

Day temperatures were 5-10 degrees F. below normal in northwest India, west Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Gujarat, west Madhya Pradesh and Deccan (Desh).

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will be widespread in the hills of the Punjab (I) and of west Uttar Pradesh and occur locally in the plains of the Punjab (I) and of Uttar Pradesh and in north Rajasthan, north Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and north Madhya Pradesh.

A few thundershowers are also likely in Saurashtra and Kutch, Gujarat, north Deccan (Desh), south Madhya Pradesh, east Hyderabad, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, coastal Andhradesa and the adjoining districts of Rayalaseema and of north Tamilnad. A few dust of thunderstorms may also occur in south Rajasthan.

The following is the daily weather chart:

Ahmedabad	93	68	0	0	..
Ahmednagar	95	66	0	0	—0.3
Allahabad	98	74	0	1.4	+0.8
Bangalore	93	72	0	0.3	—0.3
Baroda	92	61	0	0.1	+0.1
Belgaum	92	..	0	0	—0.6
BOMBAY	85	73	0	0.1	+0.1
Calcutta	98	77	0	5.2	+3.6
Delhi	92	63	0	2.9	+2.3
Devgad	83	75	0	0	..
Hyderabad (Dn)	99	73	0	0.6	—0.2
Jaipur	90	64	0	0.5	+0.2
Lucknow	97	77	0	1.2	+0.8
Madras	92	77	0	0	—0.3
Mahabaleshwar	80	63	0	0	—0.3
Mysore	..	70	0	1.4	+0.8
Nagpur	102	76	0	2.0	+1.8
Patna	103	78	0	0.2	+0.2
Poona	93	66	0	0	—0.2
Sholapur	99	77	0	0.1	—0.1
Simla	54	41	0.2	5.8	+3.0
Surat	90	66	0	0	..

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre above 1008, miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 05 hours 28 mts. IST on Saturday April 7.

New Building For Textile Technical School

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 'muharat' ceremony of starting the construction of a new building for the Textile Technical School, conducted by the Social Service League, Parel, was performed by Mr. N. V. Modak, Chairman of the Committee, this morning, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The school provides pre and post-employment training for the textile workers and is the only institution of its kind in Bombay State.

PROHIBITION CASES

The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 482 cases, arrested 140 persons and seized 167 gallons illicit liquor, 8,040 gallons of wash and 86 gallons of foreign liquor, during the week ended March 29 last.

CANNES, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): Soviet Deputy Minister of Films has accepted the ruling of the Cannes Film Festival Committee that a Swiss-produced exhibit was not meant as an insult to Russia. The Deputy Minister—Stalin Prize Winner Nicolas Sermenov—had protested earlier that the film "Four in a Jeep" portrayed a Soviet soldier as "unbending and unfeeling," and compared him unfavourably with other Allied soldiers.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

FAVOURITES SORELY DISAPPOINT AT MAHALUXMI

Al Hamil Scores In Thrilling Race

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE extra day's race meeting held today at Mahaluxmi in aid of the National Sports Fund ended in terrible losses to punters as firm favourites deserted them in the entire card of seven events.

Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's Al Hamil scored by a head in the day's feature, the Bharatpur Plate from the fast finishing Sangram. The Madras horse, Nuremberg and The Duke also put in good work at the end and finished third and fourth respectively.

The last event of the day, the first division of the Burdwan Plate also ended in a gruelling struggle. Amir Ahmed on narrow winner, Sunlight was seen at his best when asserting superiority over Red Label who looked a winner at the distance.

The treble event had fourteen successful tickets. Each ticket fetched Rs. 8,801 while fifty punters cashed Rs. 427 each on the double event.

The following are the results:—

THE DEHRA DUN PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

M/s. M. Ehsan and S. Mukerji's SHIKARI 8-12 Stevens 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's PARA DAY 8-12 Medhe G. 2
Mr. K. B. Daga's AMARSINGH 8-12 Duffy 3
Mr. Ramnath Daga's RAMESH 8-12 Shivanna 4

Not run: R. Cloak, J. Jim, Chakor, Tirandaz, N. Violence, R. Sanga, Certainty.

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 3 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 12.

THE BURDWAN PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

M/s. Prem Nath and M. Gopal Chand's KICKSHAW 9-2 Ganpat S. 1
Col. Maharaja Prem Singh's TARRICK 8-5 Mahomedalli 2
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's AJINKYA TARA II 7-11 M. Russi 3
Mr. W. L. Meier's MONDANA 9-3 Gulamaly 4

Not run: Slap and Tickle, Clementine.

Won by: 6 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 43 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 154. Places Rs. 47, Rs. 17 and Rs. 43.

THE OLYMPIC PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's SILVER PYLON 8-6 Shaikh 1
M/s. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas's ANASUYA 8-2 Devaney 2
Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 8-7 Purtu Singh 3
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's HIROHITO 9-2 Chavan S. 4

Not run: D. Day, S. Story, Gitanjali.

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, S.Hd., 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 9 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 161. Places Rs. 70, Rs. 48 and Rs. 23.

THE JAMNAGAR PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Hamza Ali's JUST WAIT 8-8 Purtu Singh 1
M/s. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas's PELION 8-13 Devaney 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 9-0 Medhe G. 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's WHO'S THAT 7-8 Shaikh 4

Not run: Rukhsana.

Won by: 5 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 39 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 131. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 29 and Rs. 35.

THE NEW DELHI PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FAIRY WAY 8-8 Medhe G. 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FLYING MISS 8-7 Purtu Singh 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's GUN DRILL 8-0 Fakir Mohd. 3
Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare's STAR OF MAHAD 7-10 Damodar 4

Not run: S. Predoon, Makarpura, A. Mani, Don't Be Silly, Embarcation, Indian Gem.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, S.Hd., 2 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 90. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 29 and Rs. 46.

THE BHARATPUR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-4 Chavan S. 1
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's SANGRAM 8-9 Duffy 2
Mrs. S. Seethai Achi's NUREMBERG 7-10 Purtu Singh 3
Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. F. L. Taylor's THE DUKE 7-13 I. Khan 4

Not run: Manzoor, L. Baby, Duristo

Won by: Hd., 1 1/4 lengths, Hd.

Time 1 minute 13 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 35 and Rs. 42.

THE BURDWAN PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. U. Ahuja's SUNLIGHT 9-2 Amir A. 1
Raja Maharaj Karan's RED LABEL 8-5 Purtu Singh 2
Col. Maharaj Premsingh's ODDS AGAIN 8-1 Pierce 3
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's CHHOTI BEGUM 8-13 P. Khade 4

Not run: Virvikram, Coronet, Cintra

Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 20 and Rs. 22

Abdul Bari Beaten

LONDON, April 6 (PTI-Reuter): Abdul Bari, the Indian champion was unexpectedly beaten in the quarter-final of the British Open Squash Rackets championship here today.

He was unfortunate to find the Surrey amateur, R B Wilson, in peak form. Playing better than he had ever done before, Wilson won 9-6, 7-9, 9-6, 9-4.

GREY'S SECURE A NARROW WIN

Will Meet City 'A' In Killedar Cup Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Grey's "A" have to thank Yvonne Carvalho for their solitary goal victory over City 'B' in the replayed semi final of the Killedar Cup Women's Hockey Tournament played this evening at the Oval.

The other replayed semi final in the Hayes Cup between Lynettes and Grey's ended in a goalless draw.

Wales Lead Over India

CARDIFF, April 6 (PTI): Wales led India by four matches to three at the half-way stage in the Table Tennis International match here tonight.

Though defeated, 13-year-old Sayeed Sultana provided one of the surprises of the match. Against Welsh champion Miss Audrey Bates, who is 30, Sayeed was completely dwarfed in stature, but not in play.

The Indian girl lead 5-1 in the first game. Then Miss Bates rallied and won the game, 21-16, but lost the second by the same margin.

The Welsh girl attacked vigorously in the third game and won 21-12.

T. Thiruvengadam, 16-year-old Indian player, gave Welsh men's champions, Walter Sweetland, a hard match before losing by two matches to one.

Playing defensive tennis, the Indian lad took the first game 21-17. Then Sweetland changed to the attack and maintained pressure to win the remaining games of the match at 21-18, 21-13.

Other results in the first half of the programme were (Indian names first): K. Jayant beat G. Chugg 21-11, 21-11; B. Bhandari beat M. Jones 21-16, 21-7; Jayant & Bhandari beat Sweetland and Jones 21-11, 22-20; Mrs. V. P. Siriwardene lost to Miss B. Gray 1-21, 14-21; Miss Sultana and Mrs. Siriwardene lost to Miss Bates and Miss A. Combs 16-21, 23-25.

CHARLES FIGHTS MAXIM ON MAY 30

CHICAGO, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): Ezzard Charles, world heavyweight champion, and Joe Maxim, the world light heavyweight title holder, today signed for their long expected heavyweight title bout.

Tentative date for the contest in Chicago Stadium is May 30.

Charles will receive 40 percent of the net receipts and Maxim 20 per cent.

MALAYANS WIN IN FRANCE

PARIS, April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

Malayan players were early winners in the first round of the French International Badminton Championships here today.

Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (First round) Cheong Hock Leng (Malaya) beat Jacques Cottee (France) 15/5, 15/4; Ismail Bin Marjan (Malaya) beat R. Richard (France) 15/0, 15/0; E. B. Choung (Malaya) beat Y. Bouquet (France) 15/2, 15/13.

HABIB SCHOOL SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Habib High School held their annual Sports at the Brabourne Stadium this afternoon before a record crowd. S. K. Dossa won the individual championship, while Blue House won the Inter House honours.

The following were the results:+

110M. HURDLES (SENIORS): Shoukat K. Dossa 1; Zanzibarwala M. H. 2; N. E. Koor 3. Time 19.3 seconds.

100M. RUN (UNDER 16): Mohomed Jaffer 1; Karimbhai Ebrahim 2; Esufali Valimohomed 3 Time 14 seconds.

100M. RUN (UNDER 14): Furniturewala T. E. 1; Salim K. Ladiwala 2; Kabiruddin A. Meghani 3. Time 14 seconds (New record).

75M. RUN (UNDER 12): Furniturewala A. Z. 1; Gulamali Hussainali 2; Asgarali Mohomed Hussain 3. Time 12.1 seconds.

100M. RUN SENIORS): N. E. Koor 1; Shaukatali K. Dossa 2; Zanzibarwala M. H. 3. Time 13 seconds.

50M. RUN (UNDER 10): Nurruddin Kermali 1; Mubarakali Abdulla 2; Shauketali Ebrahim 3. Time 9.5 seconds.

200M. RUN (UNDER 16): Mirza Ali Akbar 1; Mohamad Jaffar 2; Karimbhai Ebrahim 3. Time 28.5 seconds.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (SENIORS): Shauket K. Dossa 1; Zanzibarwala R. E. 2; Koor N. E. 3. Height 5 feet 2 inches (New record).

THREE-LEGGED RACE (UNDER 14): Ahmadali Dawoodali—Abdulhusein Jamal 1st Pair; Salim K. Ladiwala—Abedali Surti 2nd Pair.

400M. RUN (SENIORS): Shauketali K. Dossa 1; Zanzibarwala R. E. 2; Zanzibarwala M. H. 3. Time 1 minute 29 seconds. (New record).

OBSTACLE RACE (UNDER 16): Yusuf Mahomed Mukni 1; Husanali Dawood Ali 2; Mohamed Jaffar 3. Time 39.2 seconds.

400M. RELAY (4x100) (INTER HOUSE): Blue House 1. Time 54.3 seconds.

50M. SACK RACE (UNDER 14): Kassamali Lakhani 1; Yakub Gangat 2; Ahmadali Dawoodali 3.

100M. Cycle (SENIORS): Shaukatali K. Dosa 1; Hyderali Tejani 2; Kamberali Gulamhussain 3. Time 1 minute 27.5 seconds.

TUN-OF-WAR (INTER HOUSE): Yellow-House 1.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (ALREADY DECIDED)—(SENIORS): Shauketali K. Dossa 1; N. E. Koor 2; Zanzibarwala Ramjanali 3. Dist. 16 feet 9 inches.

ST. STANISLAUS AVENGE A DEFEAT

Dr. Viegas Cup Hockey Semi-Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Stanislaus High School avenged their recent defeat in the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament by beating St. Xavier's High School by the odd goal three in the semifinal of the Dr. Viegas Cup Hockey Tournament played at Parel this evening.

There was no doubt about the superiority of the winners for they fielded much the same team that played in the Junior Aga Khan, but the losers were without the services of five of their regular players. They having gone out of Bombay for their holidays.

M. Andrades and C. Rodrigues scored for the winners, while Venicio Carwalho scored for the losers The winning goal was scored in extra time of play.

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE

G. B. Police Win Senior Division

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Parel Hockey League concluded this evening with Greater Bombay Police winning the Senior Division Championship by accounting for B.E. T. & T by two goals to nil. Jameson and Lazarus scored the winners goals in the second half of play

In the other final, G.I.P. Railway's fourth string accounted for Telephone Club by a solitary goal to claim the Third Division Championship.

SHAH FREDOON AND ANDAZ BEST IN TOMORROW'S CARD

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are my selections for the last day's race meeting down for decision tomorrow at Mahaluxmi:—

NURSERY PLATE Div. II.—6 Furs.
NARSES — Win
ATTA ALLAH — Next best

NURSERY PLATE Div. I.—6 Furs.
EASTERN QUEEN — Win
HASEEN — Next best
If absent STRAIGHT RUN

RELIEF PLATE Div. II.—6 Furs.
FOX TROT — Win
JANICE — Next best
If absent RADIATOR

X-RAY PLATE 1-1/2 Mile
ANDAZ — Win
FLYING BANNER — Next best

S. K. PATIL CUP 1-1/2 Mile
DAGANIA — Win
RUKHSANA — Next best

NURSING HOME PLATE 7 Furs.
SHAH FREDOON — Win
PRETTY TOWN — Next best

SILVER JUBILEE FUND PLATE 1-1/2 Mile
DER-NUE-WEY — Win
DOORANI — Next best

RELIEF PLATE Div. I.—6 Furs.
ROMAN DANCER — Win
QUEEN OF THE TURF — Next best
If absent MORTON DAISY

Choice Treble:
NARSES
SHAH FREDOON
ANDAZ

Flukes:
PROSPERO
MAKARPURA

Today's Spurts

(BY OUR TRACK REPORTER)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the spurts noted on the outer tan this morning at Mahaluxmi:—

ROMAN DANCER (Medhe) and FULNANA (Pierce) were in hand when negotiating three furlongs in 37 1/2 seconds.

NARSES (Purtu) went down to ROADBORNE (Gulamali) when covering three furlongs in 37 seconds.

BLACK MAGIC (Gilmore) disposed of RASHTRAPATI (Janardhan) when sent over three furlongs. He returned 36 1/5 seconds.

PROSPERO (R.B.) easily held SOMETHING SPECIAL (R.B.) when covering three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds.

RED CARNATION (Mull) went an excellent spurt in the company of MAYUR PURI (R.B.). Three furlongs were traversed in 36 seconds.

BELDARA (Medhe) covered three furlongs in 36 seconds.

The selections for tomorrow's races will appear in the columns of "Sunday Chronicle."

Railwaymen Surprise Punjab Policemen In Aga Khan Hockey

UNFAIR TACTICS BY VISITORS MAR A GOOD GAME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

POOR supervision, and 'stop at any cost' tactics enabled Punjab Police to hold unfancied B.B. and C.I. Railway to a goalless draw, inspite of extra time, in the third round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament played at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground this evening. The replay has been fixed for Monday at 5-40 p.m.

Replete with thrills, the match was played at a fast pace, and the first time tackling and clearances of the B. B. and C. I. payed good dividends.

Invitation Cup winners of 1951 received a rude shock and actually fought with their backs to the wall to live to fight again. B. B. and C. I. struck terrific form, both with their quintette and the intermediate trio, John Dias, and Rozario were outstanding, while Kishen showed glimpses of his olympic form.

As for the Punjab side little can be said, but mention must be made that Trilochan, Gurcharan and Bakshish were guilty of unfair play. A team that claims to be one of the country's best, seems to lack in sportsmanship. Is trophy lifting their sole aim?

For the first ten minutes B. B. were on top, but Balbir made up, by taking the ball through on his own to relieve pressure on his defence. Udham tried hard, but was unsuccessful. He was the only impressive player on the Punjab side. For the next fifteen minutes the exchanges were even.

B. B. and C. I. were deprived of a goal when centre forward Santooram broke through to a forward pass eluded the defence, but was hauled up for 'offside.' There were actually for defenders after him at the time. Vishwanathan was the umpire to blame.

The Punjab Police had their scoring chances, Swaroop, Udham and Kirpal shot with only the goalie at their mercy, but on the other hand, the Railway earned two penalty corners. Both were dangerously averted. This signalled the dawn of extra time and with Champaklal failing miserably with a rebound shot, the Railway lost a valuable chance of beating the Punjab Policemen.

The teams were:—

PUNJAB POLICE:— Parkash; Trilochan, Bakshish; Gurcharan Iqbal; Dadoo; Swaroop Raghbir; Balbir; Udham; Kirpal.

B. B. and C. I.:— Gulam Mahomed; Jadhav; Gangaram; Agre; Dias Rozario; Gendalal; Kishen; Santooram; Arthur; Champalal.

UMPIRES:— Vishvanathan and Wences.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

MOTORMEN & DOCKYARD MATCH UNPLAYED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mazagoan Docks entered the semi-final round of the Jepsen Sup Hockey Tournament th' evening at the Cooperage, by virtue of a solitary goal win over Mahim Young Boys.

The earlier game between General Motors and Dockyard 'B' was not played as no umpire turned up at the scheduled time. The teams then practiced for about half an hour, till 5 p.m., when an qualified umpire turned up. He asked the teams to start the game, but they did not take the field.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

5-30 p.m. O.C.S. vs Mazagoan Institute

Bombay Gymkhana

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs E. M. E. Workshops, Poona (Aga Khan).

Tata Shield Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Both Parsee Gymkhana and Hindu Gymkhana beat their opponents by 6 matches to nil in the Tata Shield Team Championship Tennis Tournament played this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana Courts.

The following were the results:— Parsee Gymkhana beat Bandra Gymkhana 6 matches to nil.

Kapadia and Cooper beat Shewdey and E. Fernandes 6-1, 6-0, beat H. K. Talyarkhan and Ewji 6-3, 6-4.

Khergaumwalla and Motiwalla beat Jal Merchant and C. Lewis 6-2-, 6-0. beat H. K. Talyarkhan and Sewji 5-1, 6-2

Vimadalal and Dhalla beat Jal Merchant and C. Lewis 6-3, 6-4 beat Snewdey and E. Fernandes 6-2, 4-6, 6-0.

P. T. Hindu Gymkhana beat Khatau Sports Club 6-0.

Vasant and Watamul beat Shinde and Bangera 6-0, 6-2 beat Rao and Khatau 6-2, 6-1.

Belani and G. Khatau beat Saragapeni and Ullal 6-1, 6-1; beat Shinde and Bangera 6-4, 6-1.

D. G. Kapadia and R. N. Bhagwat beat Sarangapani and Ullal 6-3, 6-2; beat Rao and Khatau 6-2, 0-6, 6-3

Purshottam Shield Final

HOLDERS BEATEN BY AN INNINGS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Naik's Merry Maharastreans 'B' won the Purshottam Sheid Cricket Tournament beating their "A" team, the holders by an innings and 15 runs. The match was played at the Hindu Gymkhana Ground.

Merry Maharashtrians "A" continued their second innings at the last Sunday's score of 170 for the loss of 4 wickets, that is needing 54 runs to avoid the innings defeat. However, they failed to make the grade and were only able to add 39 runs before the side was all out.

The scores were:—

MERRY MAHARASHTRIANS 'A' (first innings) 77.

MERRY MAHARASHTRIANS 'B' (first innings) 301.

MERRY MAHARASHTRIANS 'A' (second innings) 209.

Calcutta Hockey League

CALCUTTA, April 7, (PTI): Mohun Bagan defeated Customs, the league champions by a goal to nil in the only first division hockey match this evening.

By virtue of their win Mohun Bagan, last year's runners up score 32 points along with the Customs having one more match in hand: With Customs now out of the run for championships, Mohun Bagan have Bhowanipore as their closest rivals with 27 points and four matches to play.

Mohun Bagan got their winning goal in the third minute of the first half through Gurung, their centre forward, who made no mistake from a pass by Dariya Singh, the right winger.

On the run of play Mohun Bagan deserved their victory and Customs were often out played.

The match was arranged in aid of Beighton Cup Fund.

KHALSA BLUES IN FINAL

NEW DELHI, April 7 (PTI): Khalsa Blues qualified to meet Pakistan Independents, Karachi, in the final of the Delhi Spring Hockey Festival by virtue of their two goal to one victory over Delhi Police today.

Census Of Children Not Attending School

The Annual Census of non-attending children of school-going Age is being organised in the Suburban area now included in Greater Bombay as per rule No. 5 of the rules framed under Section 18 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act XV of 1920 as amended by the Bombay Act XLVIII of 1950 from 9th April 1951 by the Primary Education Department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation."

A large number of enumerators, mostly teachers, is appointed for the work. They will go round the localities from house to house to collect the information of the non-attending children between 6 and 11 years of age and to persuade the guardians to send these children to schools immediately."

"The public and especially the parents and guardians of non-attending children are requested to co-operate and to help the staff in their work."

Rebels Have Their Own Shell Factory

RANGOON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

Underground Communist rebels fighting Government troops in Burma, have been producing their own 3-inch mortar shells for the past two years, official sources here said today.

Government troops hunting for Communist hideouts recently unearthed a secret shell factory in Monywa along the Chindwin river, about three miles west of Mandalay. During their retreat the rebels damaged the factory but left behind a large number of shells, these sources said.

CALCUTTA, April 7 (PTI): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader, announced here today that the Socialist Party and the Kishan Panchayaet would observe a countrywide "Construction Week" from May 20 to 27, digging tanks, ponds, wells and minor irrigation canals to step up food production.

40 TO 1 NICKEL COIN WINS GRAND NATIONAL

AINTREE (Liverpool), April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

FORTY to one chance Nickel Coin one of the 3 mares in the race won the Grand National Steeplechase, greatest test for horse and rider here today.

Leading for most of the way, Nickel Coin, who changed hands for £50 sterling as a yearling, ran gamely over the gruelling four and half miles course with 30 formidable jumps, to win for its owner Mr. J. Royle first prize of £8,480, sterling.

The result were:—

NICKEL COIN (first).

ROYAL TAN (second) and DERRINGSTOWN (third).

Won by:—6 lengths, with a distance between second and third.

No Expansion Of N.C.C. In 1951-52

NEW DELHI, April 7 (PTI): The Deputy Defence Minister, Major-General Himatsinhji, told Parliament today that it had been decided by the Government that there should be no expansion of the National Cadet Corps in 1951-52 and the State Government had been directed to concentrate on the consolidation of the existing units and improvement of their efficiency and maintenance.

The Deputy Defence Minister was replying to Mr. N. Alexander on the subject.

The National Cadet Corps had been formed, he said, in all the universities except Osmania University and its strength in the Senior Wing was 87 units containing 736 officers and 2,2938 cadets. In the Junior Wing there were 1,455 officers and 43,657 cadets besides 25,000 cadets who had completed thier training.

THE REASONS

The Government had decided to limit its expansion for the present on account of three reasons. Firstly, there was a great shortage of suitable instructors. It had been found not possible to meet the present commitment of officers to command, especially technical units, while the maintenance of equipment and supply of other units was an additional task to the overburdened technical and maintenance forces.

Secondly, there were administrative difficulties, even the existing administration of the corps being found defective. Lastly, there were difficulties of accommodation.

There were three divisions of Women Units of the corps, as an experimental measure, he said.

ARRIVING

The Deputy Minister said that two units of the Service Division of the Airwing of the corps had been set up so far, one in Bombay and the other in Bengal. It was hoped that the cadets would be given flying training in the third year. Two officers and 30 cadets were to be enlisted in batches of 25 each year. An airwing unit would be set up in Madras in 1951-52. So far they had done one year's training.

The Deputy Defence Minster said that the members of the cadet corps were eligible to be taken into the armed forces and once they were admitted in the Academy they would be trained at Government expense. The period of training would be one year before they would become fit to join the regular forces.

China Gets Malaya Rubber

SINGAPORE, April 7, (PTI-Reuter): China got 19,407 tons of Malayan rubber during the first three months of this year, according to official figures released here today.

This amount compared with 38,568 tons received by China during the whole of 1950.

Direct shipments to Russia were nil in March, but totalled 8,101 in January and February. This compared with 68,058 tons during last year, the report added.

Hong Kong which shipped 44,387 tons of Malayan rubber last year, took 25,973 tons during this quarter.

A high percentage of rubber exports to Hong Kong is known to be re-exported to China.

BATTLE OF CONTEMPT OF COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7, (PTI-Reuter): A few hours after the Washington appeal court had found 10 Government officers, steamship line directors and a lawyer guilty of contempt of court, the General District Court here overruled the decision and found them "not in contempt."

This was the latest step in the complicated litigation which followed an order of the Colombia Federal District Court for the American President Lines to hand over control and 22 per cent of the voting shares to the Dollar Line.

Among those cited was the United States Commerce Secretary, Mr. Charles Sawyer.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, April 7.

Previous closing	39.69
Today's opening	39.99
Difference	+.15
Today's Closing	39.45
Difference	—.30

SANGEET SADHANA

An interview with Ustad Aljauddin Khansaheb of Mahiar was broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay Saturday night in Sangeet Sadhana, a regular feature of A.I.R., Bombay. The musician tells in his own words the story of his career, his methods of practice, his views on music etc Also seen in the picture are the interviewer Vijay Kishore Dubey and Khansaheb's well-known flutist-disciple Panna Lal Ghosh respectfully tuning the 'Tanpura' for the great master.

India Lives From Ship To Mouth

MUNSHI ENUMERATES FOUR DANGER ZONES

NEW DELHI, April 7 (PTI).

MR. K. M. MUNSHI, Food and Agriculture Minister, today emphasised in Parliament both the gravity of the food situation facing the country and Government's determination to face it with courage.

The shipping difficulties were enormous but in March arrivals totalled over four lakh tons—the biggest consignment received so far in a single month—and to some extent that had relieved the position.

He expected 3.5 lakh tons more in April. In May, perhaps imports would be a little more, he added.

DANGER ZONES

The country was living from ship to mouth and certain areas were under a tremendous strain, the danger zones being Ratnagiri and parts of Rajasthan, Madras and Bihar.

But in this hour of difficulty, practically all the nations of the world, who had got something to spare, had extended their willing sympathy and assistance to India.

Burma had promised 120,000 tons, Siam had sold 300,000 tons of rice and Government were trying to get more from that country. Viet Nam had entered into a deal which would give India 30,000 tons of rice. Ceylon gave a loan of 10,000 tons. Australia and Canada had done their best. The U.S.S.R. had last week offered 500,000 tons of wheat against barter of certain commodities. China had offered one million tons against several kinds of commodities and India had asked China to send 50,000 tons immediately pending negotiations and the United Kingdom had given India her utmost help.

U.S. OFFER OF SHIPS

The United States Administration was doing its best to see that the proposed food gift came off and had placed at India's disposal thirteen ships from her "moth ball" fleet.

The U S A had already given India 425,000 tons of milo at very concessional rates. It had also sold to India 750,000 tons of wheat and diverted another 50,000 tons from Italy.

"Our Prime Minister's foreign policy", he said, "has built up for our country a position which has brought us the goodwill of practically the whole world. In our days of difficulty, the hearth of the world has been opened out to us. I would be failing in my duty if I did not express the gratitude not only of the Government but of the whole country to all these nations who are extending their sympathy to us in this crisis".

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad (West Bengal) said the food department produced "everything except food". Pleading for strict enforcement of controls, he asked: "When will the Government wake up to this situation and deal with these blood-suckers of society".

Babu Ramnarain Singh: "Never".

Mr. Maniklal Gupta (Hyderabad) wanted parity in prices of agricultural commodities, which alone, he said, would encourage food production.

Mr. Jaspath Roy Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh) wanted partial decontrol of foodgrains as had been done in the case of sugar.

Mr. V. S. Sivaprakasam (Madras) wanted fisheries to be improved.

BIHAR MAY SURPASS BENGAL

Mr. Syamanandan Sahaya (Bihar) warned that if immediate steps were not taken to despatch foodgrains to Bihar, the conditions there "will equal or even surpass the Bengal Famine". Mr. Sahaya asked the Minister "not to waste his time and energy and the money of the country in any more Vana Mahotsavas."

Mr. M. P. Mishra (Bihar) said time was the essence of Bihar's problems and five-lakh tons should be rushed to north Bihar before the monsoon. The experience of the Bengal Famine had shown that any amount of foodgrains sent after the starvation deaths had taken place, would be of no avail.

Mr. Misra also wanted death penalties for hoarding and profiteering offences in food, and amendment of the constitution for carrying out urgent land reforms.

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena (U P) criticised the free market sale of sugar which, he called, "legalised blackmarketing".

Replying to the debate, the Food and Agriculture Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi, whose speech was repeatedly interrupted in the beginning referred to Mr. Saksena's contention and said the free market policy in sugar had been received "with complete satisfaction" by every section of the public.

After a two-day debate, the house passed the Food and Agriculture Ministry's demands for grants totalling over rupees three crores.

On Monday the house will debate the demands of the Information and Broadcasting and Communication Ministries.

MARTIAL LAW LIFTED

TEHERAN, April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

The Persian Cabinet tonight decided to lift Martial Law in Teheran where it was imposed after the assassination of Prime Minister General Razmara last month.

'Goonda Raj' In Pondicherry

POLICE TAKE NO ACTION

MADRAS, April 7 (UPI).

According to a report received here, Pondicherry witnessed the spectacle of a virtual 'Goonda Raj' yesterday afternoon during the short absence of the French Government's Three-man Fact-finding Committee of Neutral Observers. Complete panic is reported to be still prevailing in the French Indian capital. According to the report, the police remained dumb spectators of the situation.

All Government offices including the place where the neutral observers are having their headquarters are reported to have been surrounded by a large number of 'goondas' who prevented Government servants, teachers, medical and other employees from proceeding to the Representative Assembly Chamber to make representation to the President of the Assembly for increase of their emoluments due to the increased cost of living. The Government employees had earlier decided to make the representation to the authorities, including the Commissioner of French India.

The 'goondas' are reported to have started surrounding the vicinity of the Representative Assembly Chamber and other Government buildings just before the time for the reopening of the offices for the afternoon session and started shouting slogans and threatening the employees when the latter were returning after lunch time. The 'goondas' are also stated to have threatened some of the organisers of the Employees' Association and warned them against leading the employees of the Representative Hall.

POLICE TAKE NO ACTION

Apprehending trouble, the employees informed the police to take preventive measures so that they could make their representations peacefully to the authorities. But the police authorities, it transpires, took no action against the 'Goondas' and till the closing time of the Government offices, the 'Goondas' were seen freely moving and creating panic and dispersed only after they came to know that the employees had given up the idea of making the representation they intended to make to the authorities.

A senior officer of the French India Government is reported to have expressed indigation to the passivity of the police when "such a crude method of suppressing the legitimate right of the employees to voice their grievances in a peaceful manner was reported to."

SUMMONED FOR SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, April 7, (PTI): Mr. N. C. Chakravarti, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, today issued summons on Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, leader of the Krishak Praja Mazdoor Party, to appear before him and answer a charge of defamation in connection with speech he had delivered in the State Assembly during discussion on the police budget on March 13 last.

The complaintant in the case is one of Dr. Banerjee former co-workers in the Labour movement.

Similar summons were also issued on Mr. Deven Sen, M. L. A. Chairman of the Editorial Board of the language daily "Lokasevak" and on the editor and printer of the paper for publishing a report containing Dr. Banerjee's speech.

The hearing has been fixed for April 26.

Stop Press

KOREAN WAR

TOKYO April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

Furious dogfights between American and Communist jetfighters over the Yalu river today climaxed a week which had been the heaviest airfighting of the Korean war.

WASHINGTON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

Royal Marine commandos landed at Songjin on eastern coast, North Korea today, American Defence Department announced.

STORY OF BLANK CHEQUE TO MACARTHUR

India Demands Clarification

WASHINGTON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

INDIA asked the United States today whether General MacArthur had been given authority to bomb Chinese bases in Manchuria "under certain conditions".

An Indian Embassy official also sought information at the State department about speaker Sam Rayburn's statement to the House of Representatives that Communist forces were massing in Manchuria and that they were not all Chinese.

American reaction was not immediately made known here.

President Truman today also discussed the "world situation with Secretary of Defence George Marshall and General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The White House would not say whether the latest controversy over General MacArthur's remarks of the Far East situation entered the discussion.

FRENCH REDS PROTEST

PARIS, April 7. (UPI-AFP): The French Communist Party in a statement last night declared that the authorisation which had just been given by the United States Government to General MacArthur to bomb the peoples of China at any time he considered favourable and "the campaigns of frenzied calumnies by American propaganda," had created, in the Far East, a situation of exceptional gravity

Reds Get International Pilots

TOKYO, April 7 (UPI-AFP): Military circles in Tokyo are now concerned about nationality of pilots of Communist jet fighters in action over Korea.

Reports reaching here state that these fighter-craft are piloted by international crews Mongols, Japanese and Germans described as "volunteers."

More Red Planes in Manchuria

WASHINGTON, April 7. (UPI-AFP). The American airforce command today announced that a "substantial" increase was noticed in the number of Communist planes stationed in Manchuria near the Korean border.

An airforce spokesman told pressmen here that this increase had not, however, reached the figures of three thousand planes which was cited in London and other capitals.

45 Minutes' Conference

WASHINGTON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): White House officials declined declined to give details today of two meetings in 12 hours between President Truman and General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff.

At the metting General Bradley briefed Mr. Truman on the buildup of Communist troops in Korea.

Later in the day Mr. Truman had a private 45-minute conference with General Bradley and the Defence Secretary Gen. George Marshall.

No Truth In U.K.-U.S. Split

LONDON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

A British Foreign Office spokesman today categorically reiterated that there was no truth in press reports of a "split" between Britain and America over the proposed declaration of United Nations aims in Korea.

Describing the reports as contradictory, the spokesman said consultations on the proposed statement of aims and principles of the fourteen United Nations having troops in Korea were continuously going on in Washington.

Peking Tanker Requisitioned

HONGKONG, April 7, (PTI-Reuter): The Hong Kong Government, taking its first action under yesterday's emergency requisitioning regulation, today requisitioned a large tanker flying the Chinese Communist flag.

The tanke, the 'Yunghao' was lying in Hong Kong harbour.

FRANKFURT PREPARES . . . IN CASE OF WAR

FRANKFURT April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

A AMERICAN occupation authorities have ordered German firms to drill blast holes in Frankfurt bridges, the bridge-building office here reported today.

Work is going on at the Obermainbruecke, which was rebuilt in 1949 and blast holes will be drilled in "all other bridges", the officials s

Americ authorities recently announced that all bridges in the Rhine-M nau area would be prepared for blasting "in case of emergen

U. N ops Move Caution y Forward

Eight Arm adquarters in Korea, April 17. (P uter): United Nations troops d forward cautiously in North Ko day into booby trapped and mi ountains.

The Chine fenders fought fanatically.

British, Au an, Canadian, and Turkish troop und they had to meet the stu defenders in their foxholes.

When inten rillery barages fail ed to move mmunists, United Nations tro anced to crush their resista jointblank range with rifles nd grenades.

Ninty jet swarmed over the north-east P Manchurian border city of Sinu in one of the wildest air the war.

Two Russ M.I.G.S. were claimed to h been damaged, one of them poss destroyed, after 50 American F under jets battled forty Communi jets.

The Americans sustained no damage.

LOAN TO BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, April 7, (PTI): Bombay has been anted a loan of Rs. 110 lakhs by e Central Government's Ministr for Rehabilitation for the purpose aid to displaced persons.

Out of this ombay Government is expected to s id Rs. 90 lakhs on housing, Rs. lakhs for loans to displaced p ns for setting them up in busines industry and nearly Rs. seven lak for the rehabilitation of rural displ d persons.

Madhya Bh at has also received Rs. five lakhs r housing while Delhi is granted Rs. 15,000 to be disbursed in educational oans to displaced persons.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT FOR TRIVANDRUM

ERNAKULA April 7. (PTI): Mr Purushottamda Tandon, Congress President, will arrive at Trivandrum on the afternoon of April 15 on a four-day visit to Travancore-Cochin State, says a press note issued today by the K.P.C.C. office

During his visit the Congress President will, it is understood, make an effort to iron out all differences between Congress leaders in Cochin and Travancore in the formation of the Ministry.

Lie To Meet Red Deputation

LAKE SUCCESS, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, announced here last night that he had agreed to meet a deputation from the Communist-led World Peace Congress during his visit to Paris this week end.

Mr Lie said French atom scientist Fredric Joliot Curie would head the deputation.

DALMIA'S LATEST

NEW DELHI, April 7, (UPI): Shri Ramakrishna Dalmia has decided to liquidate a large part of his big business interests, keeping the rest for his livelihood, "only in this way would it be possible for me to devote myself to the cause of peace and service of the poor. It is not possible for one to ride two horses", says Shri Dalmia.

NEPAL OFFERS TWO CRORES

As Share Of Capital Cost Of Kosi Dam

NEW DELHI, April 7 (PTI).

The Government of Nepal had agreed to give a cash contribution of rupees two crores towards their share of the capital cost of the first stage of the Kosi Dam Project when undertaken, said Mr. Sri Prakasa, Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, in Parliament today.

In a written reply to Prof. S. N. Mishra the Minister said that there had been some negotiation with the Nepal Government on the subject.

VIET MINHS FALL BACK

French Forces' Drive In Indo-China

HANOI, April 7, (PTI-Reuter): French forces swept through parts of Indo-China's rugged Dongtrieu mountains, 20 miles north-west of Haiphong today in pursuit of Vietminh forces falling back after two abortive attempts to break through the Tonkin delta defences.

Main Vietminh units were reported withdrawing deeper into the Dongtrieu fastnessess to the north-west.

Frontline reports said Vietnamese garrison distinguished themselves in fierce hand-tohand fighting defending the outposts after the death of their French officers in the first assault.

When French mobile reserves arrived at dawn to relieve the garrisons under attack .The Vietminh retreated leaving 300 killed on the ground

War Of Attrition

SAIGON, April 7, (PTI-Reuter) The Vietminh Commander-in-Chief, Nguyen Giap announced in a broadcast from Northern Tonkin, heard here last night, that his troops have begun a new "war of attrition" against French Indo-China.

Giap, according oo French reports, said his forces would make no attempt to take Hanoi, the Tonkin capital, the delta port of Haiphong or other main French strongholds

BACK TO GUERILLA TACTICS

In another reported radio statement the Vietminh leader Ho Chi Minh said the Vietminh forces had found a war of movement was not the best way of beating the French and Vietnamese. They intended to return to guerilla warfare

SYMPATHETIC FAST WITH MANILAL GANDHI

Family Goes Without Food For A Full Day

CAPETOWN, April 7. (PTI-Reuter).

MR. Manilal Gandhi, 58-year-old son of the late Mahatma Gandhi, who is going without food for 14 days as a protest against the South African Government's racial policy was joined in his fast yesterday by his family.

For the one day the family, including his eleven-year-old daughter, went without food themselves.

Mr. Gandhi, who began his fast on Thursday, said today that he felt confident he would be able to carry the gesture to its end on April 20. He felt weak yesterday, but was feeling fit again today.

Since starting the fast Mr. Gandhi has taken only seven glasses of water.

Mr. Gandhi said that at the end of the fast he would "in the name of God" defy the Government's Apartheid (racial segregation) policy by deliberately creating a breach of it.

African Backing

NAIROBI, April 7. (UPI-AFP): "Manilal Gandhi has our full moral support", said Mr. Tom Mbotela, Vice-President of the Kenya African Union, in a statement published today.

Mr. Mbotela said, "Malan Government's discrimination is contrary to the human rights charter, and persons like Manilal who take up the fight against racial discrimination deserve backing from all non-Europeans everywhere as well as from liberal Britishers." Mr. Mbotela has cabled Manilal a message of solidarity.

TWO MULTIMILLIONAIRES IN CUSTODY

NEW DELHI, April 7. (PTI): The Preventive Detention Act, after being amended by the Indian Parliament, came into operation in Delhi, for the first time, this evening, when the Delhi Criminal Intelligence Police arrested five leading businessmen for alleged blackmarketing.

The businessmen include two multimillionaire cloth dealers and three foodgrain merchants.

"PRICE OF PEACE"

Sir Benegal N. Rau, India's permanent representative on the United Nations, broadcasting in the "Price of Peace" series from Lake Success.

Place In History Only Next To Gandhiji

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTES TO NEHRU'S ACHIEVEMENTS

MADRAS, April 7 (PTI).

PRESIDENT Rajendra Prasad declared here today that "in Jawaharlal Nehru, India ha a leader of great constructive ability, who has raised the statu of this new young country to position which, perhaps, othe countries would have taken years and years to reach."

The President, who was unveiling a life-size portrait of Prime Minister Nehru at the Rajaji Hall this evening, said the country was extremely fortunate to have during its reconstruction period Mr. Nehru as its head.

"To speak about Jawaharlal is to restate the history of India for the last thirty years or more. That is a history which will be recorded in course of time in thousands of pages", he said.

"When the time comes for writing the history of these periods, his name will occupy a place which will be second only to that of Mahatma Gandhi. That is a position of which any person can be proud of".

The President said it was without no reason that Mahatma Gandhi named him as his successor.

Inaugurates Kural Research

President Rajendra Prasad stressed here today the need for the present day research scholars and workers devoting more of their time and energy to the study and propagation of the great teachings of ancient poets.

Inaugurating the "Kural Research Publications" in the University senate this evening, the President referred to the ancient glory of the great tamil language.

President's Adopted Child

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad has adopted 'a destitute boy in the Seva Samajam boys' home run under the auspices of the guild of service and has agreed to donate a sum of Rs. 900 for maintaining him for three years.

INDO-CEYLON EXPRESS DERAILMENT

TRICHY, April 7 (PTI): Two persons are believed to have been injured, and the engine and restaurant car derailed when the Indo-Ceylon Express proceeding to Dhanushkodi met with a small accident this noon at Paramakudi, 109 miles from Trichinopoly junction.

Through running has been interrupted and arrangements are being made for transhipment.

ARRESTS DURING PRESIDENT'S VISIT

MADRAS, April 7 (PTI): Police today took into custody two persons near the St. Mary's Hall shortly before the President arrived there to address the Chambers of Commerce. It is stated that they behaved in a "disorderly fashion" in violation of the police bandobest.

President's Appeal To Businessmen

MADRAS, April 7 (PTI).

President Rajendra Prasad told a gathering of businessmen here today that the policy of the Central Government did not go against them in any way. He appealed to them to have no misgivings and come forward to make their contribution to the welfare of the country by starting new industries. He was replying to a reception given on behalf of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Tamil, Andhra Muslim and Hindusthan Chambers of Commerce.

The President said Government had adjusted the taxation structure within the last two years "in such a way as to enable more and more capital to come in".

Mr. V. S. Subramaniam, President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, presented a welcome address to the President in a silver casket. The Maharajah of Bhavatnagar, Governor of Madras, was also present on the occasion.

NEW DELHI, April 7 (UPI)

Acharya Kripalani today regretted that there was in the country a painful lack of proper leadership-lack of persons with integrity, who commanded the confidence of the people and could show them the proper way to follow.

He was speaking at the third Delhi conference this evening.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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To be paid in advance

MEDICAL

Can someone please inform about a reliable medical hypnotist to Box 2520 c/o The "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

ENGINEERING COLLEGE, BANARAS.

Admission in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering leading to B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree.

THE NEXT SESSION starts on the 16th July, 1951. The course covers four years in the college and one year on Practical Training in a recognised workshop. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION ON PRESCRIBED FORM AVAILABLE IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE OFFICE UPTO 20-5-51, ON RECEIPT OF A CROSSED POSTAL ORDER FOR RUPEES THREE ONLY, PAYABLE TO THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, WILL BE RECEIVED UPTO 30TH MAY, 1951.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION — Intermediate or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics with a minimum of 50 per cent marks in each subject. Age limit 21 years. Students appearing at the Intermediate or equivalent examination with above subjects, may also apply. Students have to reside in the University Hostels. Monthly expenses including lodging, boarding and tuition fees come to about Rupees One hundred only. Full details of the course including syllabuses etc. will be found in the copy of the Revised Regulations which will be forwarded by Registered Post on receipt of Rs. 1/8/-. The money for the Revised Regulations may be sent by money order or postal order. Stamps will not be accepted.

If the amount for Application form or Regulation is sent by Money Order, the full address of the remitter and full details of requirements should be written in the M.O. Coupon

(9772)

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

APPLICATIONS in prescribed form, available with the undersigned, are invited from students for admission to a two-years course in Statistics leading to the Associateship of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The course will include training in professional practice besides a basic training in theory and application.

2. Minimum qualification for admission is an honours degree in Statistics, Mathematics, Physics or Economics; a student with an honours degree in Economics should have taken Mathematics as a subsidiary subject.

3. The next session begins in July 1951 and applications are to reach the Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta-12, by the 10th May 1951. A prospectus is available on payment of eight annas in postage stamps. Names and addresses should be written legibly.

P. C. MAHALANOBIS,
Secretary.
(9949)

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SAYAR & SANGHVI

Kalam Kutir, 19, Frere Road, Near G.P.O. BOMBAY

SYRIAN APPEAL TO U.N.

Report On 'Serious Developments'

LAKE SUCCESS, April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

SYRIA yesterday asked the United Nations Security Council to meet at an early date to consider the present border fighting between Syria and Israel.

The request was made in a letter from the permanent Syrian delegate to the United Nations to the Secretary of the Security Council.

In another letter to the President of the Council, the Syrian delegation drew attention to the "serious developments of the last 48 hours" and included details of the incidents in the Lake Hule region.

CONFIDENCE LOST

TEL AVIV: Israel army sources said last night they had lot confidence in Col. Georges Boissavy, French chairman of the Syrian-Israel Armistice Commission because of his attitude towards Wednesday's Israel-Syrian frontier flare up.

A government spokesman, however, would not comment on a report that Israel would seek his recall by the United Nations.

Army sources accused Col. Boissavy of inaction over Wednesday's clash, in which seven Israeli policemen died.

LONDON: Jerusalem radio reported last night that all was quiet in the southern demilitarised zone following "retaliatory action" by the Israel air force against the Syrian forces on Thursday.

Lebanon To Back Syria

BEIRUT, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister of the Lebanon, Riad Solh told a press conference here he was following the Syrian — Israel Dispute with "great anxiety and that the Lebanon will obviously support Syria."

Search For Missing U. S. Airliner

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7. (PTI-Reuter): Planes were today searching the rugged hills of southern California for an American airliner with 19 passengers and three crew missing on a flight from here to Los Angels.

Last contact with the airliner—a 'Dakota'—was at 20-18 hours (G.M.T.) after it left Santa Maria airport about two thirds of the way to Los Angeles.

It had then enough petrol for three hours flight.

New West Punjab Ministry

KARACHI, April 6.

According to news received here from Lahore the new Muslim League Ministry for the Punjab headed by Mian Mumtaz Daultana, was sworn in yesterday.

A Government House press-note has announced the distribution of portfolios as under:—

MIAN MUMTAZ MOHAMMAD KHAN DAULTANA: Chief Minister of the Punjab Law and Order, Jails, General Administration, Press and Information and Finance.

SUFI ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forests and Food.

SARDAR ABDUL HAMID KHAN DASTI: Education, Medical and Public Health, Local Bodies, Judicial and Legislative Branches of the Home Department.

CHAUDHRI, MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATHA: Revenue and Irrigation, Excise and Taxation.

SARDAR MOHAMMAD KHAN LEGHARI: Buildings and Roads, Electricity and Transport.

SHEIKH FAZAL ILLAHI: Rehabilitation and Colonies.

SYED ALI HUSSAIN SHAH GARDEZI: Industries and Co-operative Societies.

Reds Prepare To March On Lhasa

HONG KONG, April 6 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communists have been preparing to resume their march on Lhasa, capital of Tibet, according to a letter published in the official newspaper of Peking Government, "Jenminjih Pao", on March 28.

A copy of this issue has just reached Hong Kong.

The letter dated February 22 was stated to be from Officers and men who said that at that time they were preparing to set out again on their march on the Tibetan capital "to fulfil the glorious task of liberating their brothers—the Tibetans."

The letter added that people throughout Tibet had sent them "20,000 letters of encouragement and large quantities of gifts in kind."

KASHMIR PROBLEM EFFIGY CREMATED

JAMMU, April 6 (PTI): An effigy of the Anglo-U.S. resolution on Kashmir recently passed by the Security Council, was "cremated" with "rites" by the inhabitants of Udhampur town, 40 miles from here, on Thursday.

Thousands of men and women took out a "funeral procession" of the resolution and burnt the effigy at the cremation ground with proper "rites".

The people firmly believe that resurrection of the resolution even in a "supernatural form" will not be possible when it is cremated with full rites.

U. N. Confidence In MacArthur

TOKYO, April 7, (PTI-Reuter): Officials at General MacArthur's headquarters said today they were "certain" he retained the confidence of the United Nations including Britain, as Supreme Commander in Korea.

Little Chance For Debate

LONDON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): There is little chance that a "'no confidence in General MacArthur' motion will be debated in the British House of Commons, Labour M.P.'s said last night.

LAUGHING AT NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Deputy Speaker Deplores Members' Attitude

NEW DELHI, April 7: Deputy Speaker Ananthasayanam Ayyangar today deprecated attempts at "making humour" at the expense of the national language.

He made this observation from the Chair during question hour when the Finance Minister, at the express request of certain protagonists of Hindi, translated a reply relating to Government loans. As the Finance Minister gave out the difficult Hindi equivalents of certain technical expressions, there were roars of laughter from those who apparently had never heard the words before.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said that when answers were given in Hindi, which had been accepted as the national language, it must be done in "a spirit of implementing the Constitution". He found that there was an "attempt at making humour".

The Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, said amidst more laughter that all the expressions he had used had been extracted from a Hindi dictionary compiled by a former Member of the House.

At the request of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar (Madras), the Finance Minister read out the answer in English.

INTERPELLATIONS

Plan For Naval Ships

The Deputy Defence Minister announced in Parliament today that the Government of India had under consideration a three-fold plan for the construction of naval ships. The three methods included the building of vessels and their equipment in other countries "like Japan" where Indian personnel could be sent to be trained; foreign undertakings to construct naval ships where Indians would be trained in this country and the establishment of shipping yards on a large by Indian merchant marine companies like the Scindias. "These points," said Major General Himatsinhji 'are under consideration of the Government of India."

At present a few shipyards in India could undertake the construction of hulls of limited tonnage and a few fitting in respect of small naval vessels and craft. The bulk of machinery armanement and technical equipment used in naval ships was not manufactured in the country and had to be imported, the deputy defence minister said.

No Request From Communists

The Home Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari today denied that the communist party of India had submitted a memorandum to the Government of India to allow it to function as a free party in the coming elections.

He replied in the negative to a question in parliament today by Mr. Krishnanand Raj, asking whether the Communist party had submitted such a memorandum on the subject. The Home Minister said that the Communist party of India had been declared and was treated as an illegal party at present in Hyderbad, Travancore-Cochin and the area comprising the former Indore state.

The Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, stated in Parliament today that a Government servant might accept or permit any other member of his family to accept wedding presents only from personal friends.

The value of such a present, he said in a written reply to Mr. Raj Kanwar, "should be reasonable in all the circumstances of the case and must not ordinarily exceed rupees two hundred."

The fact of acceptance of each such gift should be reported to Government and if thereupon Government so required, the gift should be returned to the donor or handed over to Government.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, member from Assam, rising on a point or order, protested in Parliament today against a member being called upon to speak without his rising to "catch the eye" of the presiding officer.

Mr. Chaudhuri said: 'not only has a member who has not risen been called upon to speak but even a member who was absent from the House has been called. Are we to follow the rules of this new-fangled practice."

Smt. Durgabi, who was in the chair wanted Mr. Chaudhuri to point to an instance in which a member who was absent was asked to speak.

Mr. Satis Chandra Samanta (West Bengal) said he could recall an incident of that kind that occurred three or four days ago.

Chi. Durgabai: What was he doing then?

The matter was then dropped without further discussion.

Mr. Chaudhuri's protest was apparently with reference to lists of speakers supplied to the chair by the whips.

Adjournment Motion Disallowed

NEW DELHI, April 7 (UPI): As blackmarket is a day to day affair, there seems to be no urgency involved in discussing the government's failure to take steps to control it, by means of an adjournment motion in Parliament, said the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, while disallowing an adjournment motion given by Prof Shibbanlal Saxena in Parliament today to discuss the government's failure to stop the open blackmarket in respect of Sugar in the Kanpur market.

INCREASE IN FOODGRAIN PRICES

Sequel To Centre Stopping Subsidy

IN acordance with the revised policy of the Government of India regarding the subsidisation of foodgrains imported from overseas, it has become necessary to increase the selling prices of such foodgrains both in the four cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona as well as in the other rationed and rural areas of the State.

It will be recalled that prior to January 1, 1948, the subsidy on the entire allotment of imported foodgrains to this State was borne by the Government of India. After that date, however, the subsidy on imported grains was shared in the ratio of 3/4ths and 1/4th between the Government of India and the State Government, respectively.

WHY THE INCREASE

The Government of India have now expressed its inability to subsidise overseas imported grain to the same extent as it was doing hitherto owing to the rising cost of grain in the world markets, increased freight and handling charges and the limited finances available with the Centre for subsidising imported grain. The Government of India has, accordingly decided that the prevailing selling prices should be discontinued with effect from April 8, 1951 and that imported grains should be sold in the four cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona at prices which, as indicated below, will be higher than those current hitherto, but which are substantially below landed cost and which involve a subsidy of over five crores of rupees in a year. This subsidy on the consumption of imported grain in the four cities will be borne entirely by the Centre.

RETAIL PRICES

The retail selling prices of overseas foodgrains, which have accordingly been fixed by the Government of India, with effect from April 8 for the four cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona, are Rs. 16 for wheat, Rs. 18 for the non-fine varieties of rice and Rs. 11 for milo per Bengal maund. On this basis, the prices per seer of 80 tolas will be Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-7-3 and Re. 0-4-5, respectively.

BREAD PRICES

The Government of India has also intimated its inability to subsidise fine rice and wheat flour, which will, therefore, have to be sold at the economic cost, viz., Re. 0-11-8 for fine rice and Re. 0-9-6 for wheat flour per seer. In consequence, the price of baker's bread in Bombay city will be raised from Re. 0-2-6 for a quarter seer loaf to 3 annas and from Re. 0-1-3 for a one-eighth seer loaf to Re. 0-1-6. The prices of baker's bread in the other three cities will be notified by the Collectors.

IN THE DISTRICTS

As regards imported grain sold outside the four cities, the Government of India has declined to bear any subsidy and has left the question of subsidising such grain to be considered by the State Government. The latter has accordingly decided to earmark a sum of roughly two crores of rupees out of its own finances to subsidise grain sold outside the four cities. This amount will be utilised in selling one grain suitable to the poorer classes, at a specially reduced rate. In accordance with this decision the Government will sell imported milo outside the four cities at a rate of about Re. 1 per maund lower than that of local jowar. The retail selling prices of wheat and the non-fine varieties of rice outside the four cities will be Re 0-7-11 and Re. 0-10-5 per seer of 80 tolas respectively. These revised prices outside the four cities will come into effect from April 15, 1951.

The Government regrets very much that the revision of the policy of subsidising foodgrains should necessitate these increases in the prices of foodgrains.

SWEET POTATOES BRING CONCESSIONS

AHMEDABAD, April 7. (PTI): The Government of Bombay have decided to give concessions to cultivators in levy of foodgrains in proportion to the acreage devoted to the cultivation of sweet potatoes.

SUGAR CONTROL LIFTED

Distribution Through Ration Shops To Go On

In conformity with the orders issued by the Government of India, the existing restrictions on the price and movement of sugar within Bombay State have now been removed. A notification to this effect has been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," of April 7.

Sugar allotted to the State will continue to be distributed through ration shops and rural distribution centres as at present.

No crystal, khandsari and bura sugar can be imported into, or exported from, Bombay State to any other State, except under a permit from the Government of India, provided that a bona fide traveller may carry without a permit sugar not exceeding one seer as part of his personal luggage.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Echo Of Attempt On Truman's Life

WASHINGTON, April 7, (UPI-AFP): Puertorican nationalist, Oscar Collazo, who killed a White House guard during the attempt on President Truman's life last November, was sentenced to death here yesterday. Federal Judge Alan Goldsborough fixed October 26 next as the date for execution in electric chair.

Asked by the judge if he had anything to say after hearing his sentence, Collazo replied that he did not want to plead for his life but "for the freedom of Puertorico."

World Cancer Day

The "International Union Against Cancer has issued an appeal for observance of April 8 as 'World Cancer day.'

Cancer is the one world's worst human scourge not so far conquered by modern science. However, we can minimize its incidence through prevention, early diagnosis and treatment.

Medical practitioners and people in the villages and taluka and district towns as well as cities must co-operate in this work of national and humanitarian service.

WEAVERS' SATYAGRAHA

Mahatab Says Politics Has Got Mixed Up With It

NAGPUR, April 7 (PTI).

About 15,000 weavers held a mass demonstration this morning at the Town Hall in front of the Congress House, where Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, Commerce and Industry Minister, was to address a meeting of handloom-weavers and Congress workers.

Mr. Mahatab, who arrived here from Delhi by the night plane, did not, however address the meeting and left for Amraoti at ten o'clock on a tour of Berar cotton centres.

Mr. Mahatab said his visit was primarily to see cotton centres in Berar. It was represented to him that if he stayed for a few hours at Nagpur on his way to Amraoti, they could discuss the weavers' problem. But on arriving here, he found "politics has also got mixed up with it."

Mr Mahatab said, "I am not concerned with politics. The weavers' problem is a serious one. Wherever I go, I meet them. Steps are being taken to relieve their distress."

The three-hour demonstration at the Town Hall was followed by the arrest of Mr. Narayana Rao Chhaparghare, President, "Weavers' Satyagraha Samiti." Later, the demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

GETTING NEWSPRINT FROM ABROAD

Mahatab's Assurance To Nagpur Editors

NAGPUR, April 7 (PTI): Editors and proprietors of Nagpur newspapers met Mr. H. K. Mahatab, Commerce and Industry Minister, this morning and discussed with him the situation in regard to newsprint price control order and other related matters. Mr. Mahatab assured his sympathetic consideration of the points raised by the Madhya Pradesh Daily Newspapers Association.

Mr. Mahatab said the Government of India were doing their utmost to secure as much newsprint as possible from various countries including Norway and Canada but the difficulty was one of high prices. If they tried to get at lower prices, they might have to agree to corresponding reduction in prices of Indian commodities. Nevertheless, the Minister added, all possible attempts were being made through diplomatic channels to improve the existing newsprint position in the country.

TRAGIC END OF PRIMARY TEACHER

KARAD, April 7. (H.S.)

A 56-year-old retired primary teacher of Karad, Mr. Mahadeo Bapurao Kantak, committed suicide here on Thursday, by throwing himself down from the Koyna bridge.

A chit found in the pocket of his coat read, 'One year has elapsed, since I returned from the service but unfortunately I could not get my pension for all these days. My daughter also has not been transferred to the place I desired. Starvation has become my lot and the strain of life being unbearable, Death is the only solace for me.'

The tragic and sudden death of 'Kantak Guruji'—as he was popularly known—came as a shock to all the citizens and the students and admirers. He was very popular among his pupils.

British Ambassador Back For Cairo

LONDON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador to Egypt is flying back to Cairo today. Sir Ralph has been in London since March 11 for consultations.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said here yesterday that Sir Ralph would probably begin discussions on the revision of the 1936 treaty with Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohammed Saleh el Din Bey next week.

Sir Mirza Ismail In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sir Mirza Ismail, Resident representative-designate of the United Nations in Indonesia, arrived in Bombay by air from Bangalore today.

The Indonesian Government has agreed to accord the status of Ambassador to Sir Mirza.

EMULATE EXAMPLE OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Dr. Srinivasan's Call To Medical Licentiates

AMBALA, April 7 (PTI).

DR. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.A., (Madras), Presiding over the All-India Medical Licentiates Convention here this morning, suggested the creation of an All-India Medical mission for service in the villages.

He exhorted the members of the medical profession to emulate the example of foreign medical missionaries and observed that constructive work could be carried out most economically by them in the rural areas which had hitherto been neglected.

The Convention which was inaugurated by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India.

Dr. Srinivasan commended disinterested public service especially constructive service in the rural areas which would surely help them to get 90 per cent of support in their efforts to emancipate themselves from their "present humiliating conditions".

"Constructive work and capturing the hearts of the masses was the weapon used by Mahatma Gandhi to win freedom for India. We are sure to win freedom for ourselves if we follow the footsteps of the Father of our Nations", he said.

Government Considering Issue

The question of instituting an All-India Register for doctors by amending the Indian Medical Council Act is receiving the urgent attention of the Government of India, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, announced at the All-India Medical Licentiates conference here this morning. Both graduates and licentiates would be eligible for registration, she said.

At present, registration of doctors is being done by state medical councils.

All Quiet On Syrian-Israeli Border

TEL AVIV, April 7 (PTI-Reuter).

Official reports today said that all was quiet in the demilitarised Syrian-Israeli border area where Israeli planes earlier in the week dropped bombs in retaliation for the shooting of seven Israeli policemen.

Egypt yesterday asked Britain the United States and France to stop "Israel aggression" against Syria.

LONDON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter). Five alleged spies, who were stated to have sent information to the "Polish emigre Government" in London in return for American dollars, have been sent to prison, Warsaw Radio said today.

Two were gaoled for life and three including one woman were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Asthika Samaj Ram Navami Festival

Mayor Patil inaugurated the Ramnavami festivities of the Asthika Samaj, Matunga on Friday. Welcoming Mr. Patil, Dr. S. R. Ramachandran, president, narrated the socio-religious activities of the Samaj for the past 27 years and its providing a common platform for citizens of Bombay North.

A ten-day programme of Bhajans and music recitals has been arranged in which Sangit Samrat Chembai Vydhinatha Baghavathar and his eminent disciples A. Narayan and Smti T. V. Ratnan will participate. The latter is from Calcutta and has a good record to her credit, though this is her first visit to Bombay.

Chembai has coupled another mission to his present visit. He has taken up the cause of Shoranur Vaidyasala, a unique Ayurvedic hospital and has offered his music and other talents for bringing it to the top. Patients from all over India go for treatment to Shoranur. The institution is a landmark in health and welfare scheme and deserves all support from the authorities and citizens.

On Saturday Sangeetha Bushanam Mani Iyer gave recital of Karnataki music. Today T. K. Radhakrishnan and party will give a flute recital at 8-30 p.m. at the Samaj premises.

Stamps Design Competition

NEW DELHI April 7, (PTI): The Posts and Telegraphs Department have initiated a postage stamp competition to select designs for a new series of stamps for India. Each selected design will carry a prize of Rs. 500 as a token of acceptance and in addition, prizes of Rs. 250 and Rs. 125 each will be awarded to the best and next best designs.

The stamp officer of the Director-ate-General, P and T, New Delhi, will receive the designs not later than June 30, 1951.

Telegraph Notification

"No FII route is available for telegrams to China Japan and Afghanistan. Telegrams should be routed OCS/ANTEN".

FURTHER RISE IN TATA STEELS

BOMBAY, April 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was steady today with moderate business. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 2065 and improved at Rs. 2072-8. Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 388-4. Bombay Dyeings XD were placed at Rs. 501-4. Kohinoors came in business at Rs. 363. Swadeshi were done at Rs. 323 and Centrals were placed at Rs. 264. India United Ordinary Shares weres quoted at Rs. 13-10 and Defds. were placed at Rs. 2-6. Scindia Shares were done at Rs. 18-5. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 38-12 and Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 28-4. Tata Chemicals came in business at Rs. 15-5.

At the close there was further buying and Tata Steel Defds. after advancing at Rs. 2085 closed at Rs. 2080. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 390-8. Bombay Dyeings were placed X.D. at Rs. 505. Closing tone was very steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10) X.D. ..	505	0
Kohinoor Mills (12)	370	0
Century Spinning (12)	355	0
Swadeshi Mills (14)	327	0
Central India Mills (6)	265	0
Simplex Mills (11)	284	8
New Great Eastern (10)	191	0
Indore (4)	140	0
Gokak (10)	257	0
India Bleaching (8)	169	0
Swan (20)	386	0
Finlay Mills (15)	316	0
Morarji (7)	175	0
Edward (15)	290	0
Meyer (6)	85	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	5
India United Ord. (0-12-6)	13	10
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	2	7
Madhusudan (7-8)	132	8
Podar (9)	158	12
Khatau (7)	182	8

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (16)	390	8
Tata Steel Defd (79-5)	2080	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	140	4
Indian Iron (1)	38	14
Bengal Steel Corpn. (0-10)	28	11

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	168	12

INDUSTRIES

Burma (15)	475	10
Belapur (12-8)	274	0
Shivrajpur (1-12)	49	8
Scindia Steam	18	7 6
Premier Construction (4)	111	0
Tata Chemical	15	10 6
Tata Oil (1)	44	12
British India Corp. (0-9)	11	1
India Copper	3	11 6
Wimco (11)	252	8
Alcock (28-2)	361	4

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata (4-8)	158	4
Andhra Valley (45)	1510	0
Tata Power (50)	1655	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON - MILLS

Elphinstone (15)	67	0
Phoenix (6)	130	10
Indian Mfg (40)	3350	0
Kurla (7-8)	114	6
Colaba (8)	90	0
New City (11)	206	4
Minerva (12)	135	8
Bradbury	[illegible]	0
Bharuchs	4	0
Bharat (2)	27	8
Mysore Defd. (4) XD	162	8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	11	12
Model Mills (5)	170	0
Laxmi (10)	645	0
Vishnu Cotton (3)	198	12
Western	3440	0
Standard (15)	276	4
Sholapur (200)	3060	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0) ..	25	12
Hindustan Mills (40) XD ..	3500	0
Tata Mills (2)	53	12
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	202	8
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	28	12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	25	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	195	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	281	4
Victoria Mills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	116	14
Ahmedabad New (0-14-4)	112	8
Surat Electric (2)	155	0
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	3
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	5
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2) ..	116	4
Bombay's Suburban (2)	153	2
Jaigaon	11	0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	1950	0
Imperial Bank P P.	476	4
Central Bank (2)	78	12
Central Bank (1-8) XD	79	0
Bank of India (4)	184	8
Union (0-5)	7	4
Baroda (3-8)	136	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (11-8)	38	0
United Commercial (1-12)	45	8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	21	0
Hindustan Commercial (1) ..	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0
Eastern Bank (14-0)	75	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4525	0
Empire (10)	477	8
New India (2) XD	49	12
Jupiter (0-12)	9	8
Vulcan (1-10)	11	8
Ind Mercantile	40	0
Neptune	6	1
Industrial and Prudential	28	8
New Great	18-12	
All India General	7	12

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (2-4)	111	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	281	4
Bombay Burma New (6)	155	10
Burma Petrol	1	12
Mackenzie (6)	82	8
Port Canning (3)	42	0
Kemp and Co (30)	318	12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4) ..	84	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	67	0
Mukund Iron	5	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	122	8
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	65	12
Indian Cement (1937)	27	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (5)	167	8
United Motor	30	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27) ..	140	0
Hydro Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	28	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	370	0
Estrella Batteries	37	0
National Rayon	95	12
Bombay Cycle	22	12
Jost Co.	73	0
Digvijay Cement	65	12
Jam Wire	34	0
Phalton (8) X.D.	119	8

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st	196	4
Bengal Steel	116	6
Indian Iron	106	12
Andhra Valley	1250	0
Tata Power	1335	0
Hydro-Electric (7)	130	0
Bombay Steamer	247	8
Central India	640	0
Swadeshi Mills	135	0
Vishnu Mills	637	8
Laxmi	278	12
New Great Mills	215	0
Podar Mills	95	0
Shrinivasa Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills	111	4
Bradbury Mills	325	0
Surat Electricity	142	8
Pre Construction First	104	0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref ..	100	0
Amalgamated	107	8
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	133	12
Walchandnagar	126	4
Jupiter	9	15
Supreme	93	8
Meyer	96	0
Mackenzie (First)	92	0
Mackenzie	88	0
Ahmedabad Advance	121	4
Mysore Mill	41	8
Standard	99	8
Madhusudhan	13	0
Khatau	96	0
Morarji	85	0
National Rayon	91	8
Poison	98	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1962	101	4
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	9
Tata Power 1961	101	8

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 7.

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh quality	Rs.	49	0 0
Madras		48	12 0
Bold		48	4 0
April-May		48	6 0
June-July		50	2 0

LINSEED

Bold		43	6 0
Satna		41	12 0
April-May		43	12 0
June-Jul		44	12 0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready		50	0 0
May		234	8 0
September		239	8 0

OILS

Goundnuts:			
Local Mills		27	0 0
Upcountry R. S.		26	7 0
April		26	7 0
May		26	9 0

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, April 7.

Cotton Bales	3856
Groundnuts cwts	5279
Castorseeds Cwts	4267
Linseed	1059
Tilseed	844
Cottonseed	3136
Gram	1600
Sugar	809
Poppyseed	178

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, April 7.

Ready Allepey	3500	..
Chaitra delivery	3370 to	3400
Vaishakh delivery	3370 to	3400

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, April 7.

120 Ready Japan	9	8	0
150 Ready Japan	9	10	0
120 Ready Italy	8	13	0
150 Ready Italy	9	8	0
150 D. Box April	1925		
150 D. Box May	1940		

Karachi Markets

KARACHI, April 7.

Cotton market indistressed state and sagged to new low levels owing to absence of export demand and tired bulls unloading. N. T. rollers at ruling rates works out Bombay parity of Indian rupees 2553/- per candy including export duty and freight charges. Cottonseeds steady but quiet.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS: Cotton 289-F rollers 130/132 NT 119 LSS 118/8 Four F 115/- New crop NT October delivery 95/- Cottonseeds 6/12 gold 93/-.

Walchandnagar (6)	109	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	2
New Victoria Mills	2	8
New Victoria Mills Pref. 4	4	
Gold Mohor (20)	340	0
New Kaiser Hind	170	0
Sajjan Mills	100	0
Osmanshahi	120	0
Ajam Shahi	115	0
Air Service	3	8
Air India Tata	51	4
Air International	54	0
Bharat Line	81	0
Hind Motors	6	12
Walchand Motor	50	0
India Steam	8	8
Tata Locomotive	95	0
Killick Industries	150	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 7.

The local bullion market was quiet today. Forward Silver opened at Rs 196-14 and improved at Rs. 197-2 but declined at Rs. 196-8 on renewed selling. At this level there was scattered covering and Silver improved at Rs. 196-11. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 196-15 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 196-7. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 115 and after improving at Rs. 115-4 declined at Rs. 114-14 and steadied at Rs. 115. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115-6 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 78-8

Later on there was increased buying in Gold and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs.	197	0 0
Forward		197	4 0
Ready Gold		116	0 0
Forward		115	12 0

Active Buying In N.Y. Cotton

NEW YORK, April 5.

Sharp opening gains reflected accumulation of trade buying centred principally on near July and October together with shortcovering by local New Orleans operators. There was little to account for the unexpected upturn which was attributed chiefly to scarcity of contracts. Following a temporary decline in near May from ceiling yesterday offerings of that delivery appeared to dry up this morning with buying orders in the market at top level. Deliveries of July forward eventually reacted on increased selling and partly hedging but rallied on renewed trade buying. In the afternoon prices fluctuated irregularly in a comparatively thin market with occasional flurries of trade buying in near July and short covering partly based on firmness of 1951 May contracts, meeting southern local professional selling. Some buying of new crops was attributed to delayed plantings over parts of the belt with a private reports stating that recent heavy rains and floods delayed the start of southern cotton crop by ten to fourteen days. The market closed steady with sales 150,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
May	45.39	45.39
July	44.65+52	44.66
October	39.65+13	39.52
December	38.90+05	38.86
March	38.75+06	—
Mid. Spot	46.06	44.91

New York October Highest 39.87+35 at 11-28 a.m. Lowest 39.61+09 at 2.35 p.m.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, April 6

KARNAK—		
May	169.00	
July	172.65	
November	132.75+295	
ASHMOUNI—		
April	115.10	
June	122.00	
October	106.25+75	

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY April 7

MILLS

Apollo 3-4-6 3-5
B. R. Cotton 55
B. Dyeing 500 3-12 500-10 505 (Ex Div)
C India 262-8 65
Century 353 54 52-8 58
Colaba 90
Finlay 309 8 16
Gokak 255 54-8 57
I U. Defd. 2-6 2-7
I U. Ord 13-10-6 13-10
Indore 140 33-12 40
Khatau 183-12
Kohinoor 364-8 67 65-8 70
Laxmi 650
Elphinstone Pref. 110-10
Morarji 175
New City 205 6-4
New Great 186-8 91 90-8 91
Phoneix 130
Podar 158-12
Simplex 182 80 84-8
Swadeshi 322 27
Tata Mills 54 53-8 54
Vishnu 198-12
B. Steam 272-8 81-4
B. Pref. 247-8
Scindia 17-12 18-10-6 18-7-6

BANKS

Central 78-12
Central New 79
Imperial 1947-8 51-4
Imperial New 477-8 76-4
India 184-8
U. Commercial 45-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 116-14
Andhra 1510
Suburban 153-2
Hydro 158-4
Power 1650 55
New India 49-12
B. Steel 28-12 28-1 28-14
I Iron 39-9 38-12 38-6 38-15 38-14
Tata Defd. 2071-4 76-4 66-12 65 80
Tata Ord. 388 89 88-4 91 90-8
Tata Ind. Pref. 140-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 353-12 61-4
A. C. C. 167-12 68-12
Belapur 272 74-8 73-8 74-8 74
B. B. Old 473-2 75-10
B. B. New 155-10
B. B. Petrol 1-12
B. I. C. 10-14 11-1
I. Copper 3-10-6 3-11-6 3-11 3-11-6
P. Canning 42
P Const 106 5 11
Shivrajpur 49-8 49 49-8
Tata Chem. 115-7 15-5 15-10-6
Tata Oil 44-12
Walchandnagar 172-8
Wimco 253-12 52-8

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. P. Paid 23-14

FIRST PRIORITY FOR PROHIBITION

Mr. B. G. Kher's Message On Anniversary Day

ANSWERING the criticism that "Prohibition is not a bad thing but you must put first things first, and it is a question of priorities", the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, declared on Friday on the occasion of the first anniversary of the introduction of total Prohibition in the State:

"It is precisely because it is a question of priorities and relative importance that Prohibition has received the attention it has from the Government of Bombay."

The message, issued in response to a request from Press representatives, continued.

"Bombay has finished one year of Total Prihibition. It could not be Total Prohibition because of the exceptions one had to make for reasons, which it is not necessary for me to go into here. This is the most bitterly criticised programme of the Government of Bombay and it is the only one which the Bombay Government are not prepared to give up in any circumstances.

"A human being has need of food and shelter in common with the whole of the animal world; but it is the moral principles and the ethical and spiritual values that distinguish him from the rest of God's creation. It is these values which alcohol undermines.

THAT THE LIGHT MAY NOT BE DIMMED

"The precious light whereby a man can distinguish right from wrong is gradually dimmed and ultimately extinguished by the continued absorption of alcohol. That is why, if a man is to live and prosper as man, if good and righteous living, and not mere living, counts in the eyes of socitey, the utmost importance must be given to Prihibition.

"Indians do not believe in mere material prosperity. Their Constitution, which is based on principles which constitute their heritage, embodies a directive that Prohibiition shall be achieved.

"If, as Rockefeller says, an individual's highest fulfilment, greatest happiness, and widest usefulness, are to be found in living in harmony with God's will, it is necessary that we should not destroy our reason and our intention which are our only instruments of discovering His will.

"Mahatma Gandhi had recognised this and said that if he got Swaraj even for one hour Prohibition was the one thing he would do.

"Not only has Prohibtion done no harm, financial, material or moral, but such experience as we have had of it under very trying conditions has convinced us that it has rendered a great service to the bulk of the people who used to be ruined by alcohol and the gratitude of these people, particularly of their women and children, is a reward which I am not prepared to exchange for the approval of the ill-informed and hostile critics of Prohibition."

PROHIBITION PROVES A SUCCESS

Fall In Liquor Offtake

The third quarter (October-December) of total Prohibition, which was introduced in Bombay State exactly a year ago, witnessed a steady fall in the offtake of liquor, hemp drugs and opium on permits, acceleration of measures to rehabilitate the persons thrown out of employment because of prohibition, furtherance of the schemes of manufacturing palm products and continued prosperity and happiness for the masses, especially the families of former addicts, says the Director of Publicity, Bombay.

In the third quarter, 16,343 permits for consumption of liquor were issued on various grounds as against 20,720 in the first quarter and 4,172 in the second quarter. The small number of permits during the second quarter was due to most of the emergency permits and foreigners' permits issued in the first quarter being valied during the second quarter also. It is significant to note that the number of applicants for liquor was only microscopic inasmuch as only 11,464 persons, in a population of over three crores, applied for liquor on health grounds, during the third quarter. Out of these 1,199 applications were rejected.

There was also a significant fall in the offtake of liquor, during the third quarter, in which 61,842 units were issued, showing a decrease of about 1,650 units over the consumption during the second quarter.

CRIMEGRAPH GOES DOWN

The report reveals that during the third quarter of Prohibtion 24,087 cases of crime were committed in the State as against 26,294 during the corresponding quarter of 1949. However, it has not yet been ascertained whether the decrease in the number of crime was as a result of Prohibition or whether it was due to some other factors. The Inspector-General of Police is, however, of the opinion that "the enforcement of Prohibition has contributed to some extent to the improving crime situation." During this quarter 31 members of the police staff were punished for offences pertaining to Prohibition as against 14 in the first quarter and 16 in the second quarter. Twenty-seven of them were either removed from service, discharged or dismissed.

MAHATMA'S DREAM FULFILLED

Success Of Total Prohibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, today claimed that prohibition as a social experiment had succeeded and had benefitted the vast majority of the people in this State. He said that the very fact that the applications for permits on health grounds were gradually going down showed clearly that prohibition was an unqualified success.

The Governor, who presided over a public meeting at De Lisle Road to celebrate the completion of the first year of Total Prohibition in Bombay arranged by the Bombay City Prohibition Committee, said that it was high time that critics of Prohibition should think it over again whether Prohibition had really benefitted the people or not. It was no use quibbling over trivial issues. There was no doubt that the vast majority in this State were in complete favour of Prohibition. The small minority who were loud in voicing their criticism, should think in terms of the larger interests of the vast majority, he observed.

MAHATMA'S DREAM FULFILLED

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government to the Government of Bombay, said that he was proud to say that Bombay State had gone ahead with the Total Prohibition experiment and had fulfilled the dream of Mahatma Gandhi.

He could say from his personal contacts in Maharashtra that people there were greatly benefitted by Prohibition and gladly welcomed it. Women in Maharashtra especially had over and again expressed their wish that Prohibition should continue. Whenever he toured Maharashtra, the women had told him how greatly Prohibition had benefitted them. They had better homes and better living conditions now, and Mr. Vartak could not believe that there could be critics who thought only in terms of their own narrow, sectarian interests.

Mr. S. L. Silam, former General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, said that there was no doubt that there would be always a section of people to break laws and manufacture and sell illicit liquor. That, however, did not prove that Prohibition had failed, he said.

A dance ballet was given by Shrimati Hima Kesarkodi and her troupe on the occasion.

Soft Cotton Waste Export

NEW DELHI, April 7 (PTI): Export will be freely allowed of all types of soft cotton waste excepting silver waste, roving waste, pondas the Government of India have now decided.

As regards hard waste a quota of 70,000 cwt. has been allocated for licensing period during January-June, 1951.

Vietnam Envoy To Britain

LONDON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Tran Van Bon, vice Vietnamese Minister to Britain, arrived here from Paris today to take up his appointment.

SPEAKERS FIGHT FOR MICROPHONE

Chairman Of Meeting Separates Contestants

PHILEDELPHIA, April 7, (PTI-Reuter): Poland's permanent representative to the United Nations and a former American Under-Secretary of State struggled for possession of a micraphone before an audience of 500 here last night.

What began as a debate on the use of United States troops in Korea ended with Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy of Poland and Dr. Adolf A. Berle pushing and pulling one another while the audience howled.

Both were speakers at the 50th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. As the Polish official put on his overcoat to leave, Dr. Berle stepped to the microphone and accused him of "insulting American soldiers who are dying in Korea."

Dr. Datz-Suchy jumped back on to the plaform, showed Dr. Berle from the microphone and the tussel began. It ended only when the Chairman of the meeting separated them.

AMERICA RESPONSIBLE

Russian Charge

Moscow Radio said last night that "British and American imperialists" were responsible for the recent incidents on the Syria-Israel border.

Quoting a Tass report from Beirut, the broadcast declared: "These incidents have not come unexpected. For a long time now the British and American imperialists have been trying to draw the Arab states and Israel into their aggressive plans in the Near East in preparation of a new world war".

British and American "agents", such as General Sir Brian Robertson and Mr. George McGhee were being sent to the Middle East "to create an atmosphere of war psychosis and sow discord between all the countries".

DUNDEE, April 7 (UPI-AFP): The demand for Indian jute in U. K. markets has shown no decline though the prices in India for both raw jute and jute goods have advanced to higher levels since the decontrol of prices.

Moscow Peace Awards

RED DEAN ONE OF THE WINNERS

LONDON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, was one of the prize winners in the Stalin International Peace Awards announced yesterday, Moscow Radio reported.

Head of the list in French Professor Joliot Curie, Communist expert in atomic physics, the report said.

The prize awarding committee included Professor John Bernal of London University and M. Aragon of France.

One More Atom Spy Sentenced

NEW YORK, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): A Twenty-nine-year-old American ex-Sergent Greenglass, was sentenced here yesterday to 15 years' imprisonment for atom spying.

The testimony of Greenglass, a former army Sergent formed the bulwark of the case against his sister Ethel and her husband Julius Rosenburg, sentenced on Thursday to death in the electric chair.

Greenglass who pleaded guilty, said that he stole atom bomb secrets at the Government Experimental Station at Los Alames, New Mexico, and turned them over to the Rosenburgs for transmission to Russia.

U. S. FORCES GET BASES IN MOROCCO

PARIS, April 7, (PTI-Reuter): United States forces had been given the use of bases in Morocco "with a view to integrating Morocco into the defence plans of the Western Europe-North Africa sector", acting—French Foreign Minister, Pierre Schneiter, said yesterday.

Sind Oil Seed Crops Damaged

KARACHI, April 7 (UPI): Oil seed crops in several talukas of Sind were badly damaged during recent locust raids in the Province, it is learnt.

NO 'SECRET' MEETINGS BUT ONLY SOCIAL GATHERINGS

Baroda Maharaja's Reply To Minister For States

MADRAS, April 7 (PTI).

"MY attention has been drawn to the explanation issued by the Minister for States trying to rebut the statement made by the Council of Union of Rulers and by me", says the Maharaja of Baroda in a statement.

"His explanation through heavily laid with veiled threats and insinuations, makes it clear that his indictment in Parliament on Rulers and their Union referred not so much to the proceedings of the meetings in Bombay on the 2nd and 3rd of April, but, to quote his words, "to the gathering at a particular place elsewhere, where the question of planning a definite political campaign was discussed". To that extent at least it is an admission of the Minister of States that his accusations on the Union of Rulers cannot be supported.

ALLEGED 'SECRET' MEETING

"Though I have no intention to continue a press controversy as suggested by the Minister, I nevertheless feel it is my duty to clear up any doubt that may be created by the veiled insinuation attempted by the Minister for States that there was another secret meeting of princes with which I was connected. Neither I nor the Union of Rulers, are aware of any secret meeting of Princes for the purpose of planning a definite political campaign. When I was presiding over the Council of the Union of Rulers in Bombay, I had to meet my brother rulers, who were attending the meeting. Apart from that, there were only three other occasions when I met some of the Rulers. On the 18th of March myself and a few of the Rulers, along with some very highly placed officials of the Government of India, were invited by His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur to a very exclusive private reception he held on the 20th March, a reception in my New Delhi residence was attended by my brother rulers then present in New Delhi and a large number of distinguished friends of mine in the Embassies, the Government of India and the leaned professions. In the week following that reception I and a very few chosen friends of mine were invited to a tiger shoot at Nagod in Vindhya-Pradesh and at one of the luncheon party in our honour, a number of other guests were present.

"Those three occasions were purely social functions at which the innate courtesies and good breeding of gentlemen definitely prevent secret plannings of the type suggested by the Minister for States.

ISSUE OF LOYALTY

"I have once again to express my deep regret that the Minister for States should have made the suggestion that my expression of homage to the Prime Minister and the Great Sardar was only intended as an ingenious fire-escape in a losing argument; because deep in our bones the rulers feel that it is the sacred duty of both Prince and peasant in this country to lend to the Prime Minister their unstinted support.

"Let it also be remembered that acrimonious administrative controversies between the rulers and the Sardar did not diminish the great respect we held for him, nor his abiding affection for us.

"I have no doubt that on reflection the Minister for States will himself realise that if instead of indicting the rulers without jurisdiction in his speech in Parliament he had only cared to reply the letter of His Highness the Maharana of Dholpur requesting him to elucidate his specific objections against the Union of Rulers, so that if any of those objections were valid they could immediately be set right, much of the present misunderstanding could have been avoided with pleasantness to him and the union of rulers".

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

PARADOX OF FEDERATION'S DEMANDS

Capital's Sallies In Battle Of Controls

ENQUIRY INTO TAXATION STRUCTURE LIKELY

AN unidentified aircraft, the U.N.O. Resolution on Kashmir, the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Budget discussion in the Union Parliament crowded the week in New Delhi.

The unidentified aircraft still remains a mystery. It is any body's guess as to which country it belonged to and why should it circle over New Delhi. India, however, will have to take note of the air bases, powerful nations have established on the other side of the Himalayas. Some of these bases are at a distance of 600 flying miles from New Delhi. In this modern world only strength is respected, strength not only of Armed Force but of unity inside the country and of industrial production.

The U.N.O. Resolution needs no comment. It has been adequately dealt with by the Prime Minister in his speeches in Parliament and in Srinagar during the week.

The annual sessions of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce are largely losing their utility. Unlike pre-non-co-operation days, the Government does no longer takes any interest. The session for several years, is inaugurated by the Prime Minister, who makes some general observations. A number of resolutions are proposed, seconded, supported and unanimously passed. And with a vote of thanks to the Chair, the session is concluded.

As could be expected, the Government is always the only target for attack. There has never been any condemnation of the anti-social elements amongst the mercantile community, the profiteers, the black-marketers and tax-dodgers.

As could be expected, the Prime Minister did some plain speaking. Referring to the demand for the removal of controls, the Prime Minister said that he was not prepared to see his countrymen go hungry and naked, adding that one of the most fatal steps his Government had taken two years ago was to abolish cloth control.

The Prime Minister regretted that the Federation had failed to realize the magnitude of the emergency through which India was passing at present. In fact, said the Prime Minister there was no mention of the crisis either in the outgoing President's address or in the draft resolutions. Crisis demanded speedy decisions, which burked no delay or consultations. All were agreed, said the Prime Minister, that the ultimate goal was to raise the standard of living of the masses. It was also agreed that this goal could be reached through increased production. The points at issue were how to increase and distribute production. He asserted that they could not have 18th century basis of approach and the methods adopted to industrialise Britain in the 18th century would be repudiated by Britons of today. He did not deny the role of private enterprise but pointed out that the present trend, even in the countries pledged to private enterprise, was towards state ownership, state management and state control.

By implication, the Prime Minister made it plain that the duty of the Government was to balance the various conflicting interests and sooner they realized it the better that Chambers of Commerce or Trade Unions alone were not competent to tender advice to the Government. Their viewpoint, like that of an accountant was a narrow point of view.

No Wild Goose Chase

The Prime Minister, likewise clarified some of the prevailing misconceptions about the Planning Commission. He said that the Commission's plan would not be a wild goose chase but, a scheme for the best utilization of the existing resources of the country.

A pillar of ice would not have brought down the temperature of the meeting hall so completely as did the plain-speaking by the Prime Minister. Literally fans had to be stopped, because it became so chilly and cheerless.

The main emphasis of the Presidential address and Resolutions was on the abolition of all controls. The outgoing President urged and his suggestion was embodied in a resolution for a thorough enquiry into the working of controls and their substitution by "dual controls" as in case of sugar, wherever necessary. The resolution in addition demanded an unequivocal declaration that Government's ultimate aim was to remove all controls.

Primary Duty

It is interesting to note in this connection that this question was discussed at some length at the inaugural meeting of the Industries Development Committee, which recorded conflicting opinions. There were sharp differences amongst the Members of Federation over the abolition of import control, which is being increasingly used as a cushion to industrial development. There were, similarly conflicting views expressed over the abolition of export control, which is again used for conserving raw materials for industries and over the abolition of control on capital issue.

The primary duty of the Government, as the Prime Minister indicated, was to balance the various conflicting interests and as such it could not abolish such controls only as were financially irksome to the business community.

IF CONTROLS WERE TO GO, IT WILL MEAN ALL CONTROLS, INCLUDING IMPORT AND EXPORT CONTROLS

Obviously, the Indian Mercantile Community is not prepared for the wholesale abolition of controls. For, of investment market drying up. Such an enquiry, it is claimed here, would not show the Big Money and the mercantile community in any rosy light.

High taxation may have affected the capital formation. The incidence of earning may have been shifted to the countryside, leading to stringency in the investment market.

But any impartial enquiry will not totally absolve the industrial community which by manupulations at the stock exchange and by the peculiarities of its company management has robbed the investing public of its confidence. The investing public prefers gold or silver as a store of value rather than to risk its money to the vagaries of the stock exchange.

It is in this context that the two other resolutions of the Federation shall have to be appraised. The Federation demanded of the Government to stockpile the scarcity raw materials

By another resolution, it urged upon the Government to make available to the Shipping Industry "adequate finance at low rate of interest" The question however, is whether the Government has unlimited resources to meet all these demands The Federation did not offer to assist the Government in its loan programme. The Federation also urged that the Government should give Indian shipping a preference for the carriage of cargo under its ownership or control to enable it to expand on economic lines and construction bounties for enabling the shipbuilding yard to secure orders for the construction of ships and make it obligatory on Indian shipowners to build the ships for coastal trade in the Vizagapatam Yard.

by another resolution, the Federation strongly urged upon the Government to make immediate arrangements with the Governments of other countries in the Commonwealth or outside it for the supply to India of essential and strategic raw materials to meet its industrial and defence needs. The Federation further suggested that the available supplies of these raw materials should be conserved and efficiently utilized.

Without disputing the correctness of the demand, it may be pointed out that the import of these scarcity materials was dependent upon the availability of foreign exchange. In other words, by its own resolution, the Federation has accepted the continuation of controls over imports and foreign exchange. Then again, the scarcity materials could be conserved by a fresh system of controls.

Lastly, as the cloth and sugar crisis should show, the business community has lost the confidence of the Government, which is a 'sine qua non' to the removal of controls.

Investment Market

The outgoing President also demanded a thorough enquiry into causes

A Paradox

It is rather a paradox that on the one side, the Federation demands free enterprise and removal of controls and on the other side at the same meeting, it demands restrictions and controls for the development of shipping, trade and industry.

The Federation, by another resolution recommended that Government's plans and policy should be mainly directed to assist and encourage industrial development by private enterprise, in as much as such development will be the cheapest and best and will also ensure early improvement in the standard of living of the people. Government was urged to take positive steps to attract capital and talent to industries "inter alia" by

i. tax relief as incentive for expansion of industry;
ii. revision of industrial and labour legislation on equitable and realistic basis; and
iii. removal of irksome controls that impede production. the Federation is convinced that the objective of rapid economic development will be achieved at an early date.

This resolution should be appraised in the dual context of Dr. John Mathai's taxation relief last year and the outgoing President's admission that industrial production in 1950 (with 1946 as the base) came down to 105.3 from 106.3 in 1949 and 108.9 in 1948. In other words, production was higher under Liaquat Ali Khan's taxation structure.

There should, however, be general support to the President's demand for an enquiry into the present structure of taxation and New Delhi is hopeful of an early announcement on this subject.

For Dual Control

Two other resolutions related to Agricultural Production and Labour Policy. The Federation, while supporting Mr. Munshi's plan of integrated agricultural production demanded a re-orientation of the Government's price policy in context of prices of the food and cash crops. In order to provide incentive for the producer it was suggested that he should be given full scope to sell in the open market over and above such quantities as were required for controlled distribution.

In other words, the Federation supported Mr. Munshi's sugar policy with the avowed object of rehabilitating the middlemen and small traders.

PARSI WEDDING

Tiger-shooter Mr. Fali K. Irani, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rustom of Sarosh Organisation of Nasik and Ahmedabad married Miss Roshan, daughter of Major and Mrs. Jamshed S. Minocher homji of Deolali.

FOREIGN OBSERVER IN YENAM

Merger With India Urged

KAKINADA, April 7 (PTI): Mr. Holgar Anderssen, President of the Board of Neutral Observers deputed to study conditions in French India at first hand visited Yenam, about 16 miles from here on Wednesday.

He received a memorandum from Mr. Dadala Ramanayya, leader of the Merger Group of Yenam. The memorandum said that the last elections in Yenam conducted more than two years ago were a farce and pointed out that the majority of the population of the settlement favoured merger with the Indian Union.

Mr. Anderssen left here for Pondicherry.

Gujerat Khedut Sangh To Meet On April 12

SURAT, April 7 (PTI): The Gujerat Khedut Sangh—a party of agriculturists and small land-holders—is holding a conference of agriculturists at Bardoli on April 12.

The first organisation of agriculturists in Gujerat, the Sangh came into existence in 1949 to "voice the opposition of small landholders to such of the clauses of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act that took away the right of ownership of land.

The Khedut Sangh claims a membership of one lakh khedutdars from all over Gujerat, about one twentieth of the khatedars in Bombay State.

The first session of the Pakistan Punjab Assembly will be held by April 20. The session is expected to be a very brief one

WOMAN, The Master-Piece (Illustrated): Rs. 2/-. Latest book by C H Rai, Author of: Marriage Technique (10th Ed) Rs. 3/-; Wedding Night Ans 12/-; Prematurity, Husband's Problem Rs. 3/-; Birth Control Guide Rs. 1/4; From your Bookseller or: RAI INSTITUTE POONA 4

'Fellow Travellers' Part

COMMUNIST MACHINE WINNOWS THE GRAIN AND RETAINS ONLY THE CHAFF OF WESTERN CULTURE

By Richard Crossman M. P.

I SOMETIMES ask myself, as a very young man, staying with Willy Muenzenberg, the Communist leader, in Berlin, I never felt the faintest temptation to accept his invitation to go with him to Russia. I was captivated by his remarkable personality—described by Arthur Koestler in this book—and Marxism seemed to offer the completion of the Platonic political pholosophy which was my main study. I was arrogantly certain—it was the summer of 1931—that German Social Democracy would crumble before the Nazis, and that a war was unavoidable when Hitler had come to power.

Then why did I feel no inner response to the Communist appeal? The answer, I am pretty sure, was sheer nonconformist cussedness, or, if you prefer it, pride. No Pope for me, whether spiritual or secular. One can see the same motive at work in Stephen Spender, when, immediately after joining the Party, he wrote a 'deviationist' article in the *Daily Worker*, again out of sheer cussedness. I like to think that his experience of Communism is as typically British as that of the comrade, described by Silone, whose innocent reaction to a deliberate lie caused a buffaw which rolled through the whole Kremlin.

As a nation, we produce more than our share of heretics, because we have been endowed with more than our due of conscientious objection to infallibility. After all, in his own period Henry VIII was the prototype of Titoism.

But to return to Europe. One of the strangest revelations of these six autobiographies is the attitude of the professional Communists to the intellectual convert. They not only resented and suspected him, but apparently subjected him to constant and deliberate mental torture. At first, this treatment only confirmed his faith and heightened his sense of humility before the true-born proletarian. Somehow he must achieve by mental training the qualities which, as he fondly imagined, the worker has by nature. But it is clear that, as soon as the intellectual convert began to know more about conditions in Russia, his mood changed. Humility was replaced—Silone describes this very clearly—by a belief (for which Marx, who had an utter contempt for the Slavs, gave plenty of authority) that the West must bring enlightenment to the East, and the middle class to the proletariat. This belief was both the beginning of disillusionment and an excuse for remaining in the Party. Disillusionment, because the main motive for conversion had been despair of western civilization, which was now found to contain values essential for the redemption of Russian Communism; an excuse, because it could be argued that, if the western influence were withdrawn, oriental brutality would turn the defence of human freedom into a loathsome tyranny.

Conflict Of Conscience

Here was a new and even more terrible conflict of conscience, which Andre Gide resolved by his classic statement of the western case against Russian Communism.

Gide's withdrawal would have been followed in the late 1930's by that of thousands of other intellectuals if it had not been for the Spanish war and the western policy of non-intervention. The tragedy of the Spanish war and the campaign for a Popular Front against Fascism brought a whole new generation of young westerners either into the Communist Party or into the closest collaboration with it, and delayed the withdrawal of many who were already appalled by their experiences. To denounce Communism now seemed tantamount to supporting Hitler and Chamberlain. For many, however, this conflict was soon resolved by the Stalin-Hitler Pact.

"Richard Wright's story has a special interest, because it introduces in an American setting the issues of 'imperialism' and race. As a Negro dweller in the Chicago slums, he felt, as no western intellectual could ever feel, the compelling power of a creed which seemed to provide a complete and final answer to the problems of both social and racial injustice. All the other contributors made a conscious sacrifice of personal status and personal liberty in accepting Communist discipline; for Wright, that discipline was a glorious release of pent-up energies. sacrifice was made when he left the Party."

"For I knew in my heart that I should never be able to write that way again, should never be able to feel with that simple sharpness about life, should never again express such passionate hope, should never again make so total a commitment of faith."

White Man's Raj

This tragic admission is a reminder that, whatever its failures in the west, Communism still comes as a liberating force among the coloured peoples who make up the great majority of mankind. As an American Negro, Wright both belongs and does not belong to western democracy. It was an American writer, imbued with a western sense of human dignity and artistic values, that he fell foul of the Communist apparatus. But as a Negro, he utters that tragic sentence after he has left the Party. 'I'll be for them, even if they are not for me.' Millions of coloured people are not subjected to the complex conflict through which Richard Wright passed.

For them, western democracy still means quite simply 'white ascendancy.' Outside the Indian sub-continent, where equality has been achieved through a unique act of western statesmanship, Communism is still a gospel of liberation among the coloured peoples; and the Chinese or African intellectual can accept it as such without destroying one half of his personality.

Perhaps this explains the indifference shown by the Russians and the Party apparatus towards the western intelligentsia. In the last resort, the Kremlin may well reckon, the influence of this unreliably conscientious intelligentsia will be negligible, since the coming world struggle will be fought not between class and class inside each nation, but between the proletarian nations and their opponents. Be that as it may, the brutality of the treatment of the western intellectual is indisputable. If the Comintern had shown only an occasional mark of respect at any time in the last thirty years, it could have won the support of the largest section of progressive thought throughout the western world. Instead, from the first it seems to have accepted that support reluctantly, and done everyhing to alienate it. Not one of the contributors to this book, for instance, deserted Communism willingly or with clear conscience. Not one would have hesitated to return, at any stage in the protracted process of withdrawal which each describes, if the Party had shown a gleam of understanding of his belief in human freedom and human dignity. But no! With relentless selectivity, the Communist machine has winnowed out the grain and retained only the chaff of western culture

Fellow Travellers

What happens to the Communist convert when he renounces the faith? Louis Fischer, Stephen Spender and Andre Gide never worked with the inner hierarchy: Louis Fischer, indeed, at no time joined the Party. All of them were essentially 'fellow-travellers', whose personalities were not moulded into the life of the Party. Their withdrawal, therefore, though agonizing, did not permanently distort their natures. Silone, Koestler and Richard Wright, on the other hand, will never escape from Communism. Their lives will always be lived inside its dialectic, and their battle against the Soviet Union will always be a reflection of a searing inner struggle. The true ex-Communist can never again be a whole personality. In the case of Koestler, this inner conflict is the mainspring of his creative work. The Yogi looks in the mirror, sees the Commissar, and breaks the glass in rage. His writing is not an act of purification which brings tranquillity, but a merciless interrogation of his western self—and the movements in the outside world which seem to reflect it—by another self, indifferent to suffering. Silone, by moving full circle back to the Christian ethic from which he started, has achieved a moral poise which gives him a certain 'distance' from the conflict. His basic faith today is 'a feeling of reverence for that which is always trying to excel itself in mankind and lies at the root of his eternal disquiet.'

One thing is clear from studying the varied experiences of these six men. Silone was joking when he said to Togliatti that the final battle would be between the Communists and the ex-Communists. But no one who has not wrestled with Communism as a philosophy and Communists as political opponents can really understand the values of Western Democracy. The Devil once lived in Heaven, and those who have not met him are unlikely to recognize an angel when they see one.

(CONCLUDED)

'KEEP GOING'

Filardi in 'El Mundo', Puerto Rico

WHEN VYSHINSKY PRAYED FOR SAFE JOURNEY

Anecdotes Of Russia Before Iron Curtain Fell

WHEN the Bolsheviks came into power in Russia, one of their first actions was to abolish copyright. Books by foreign authors were freely published, often in very indifferent translations. Popular taste was most unexpected. Favourite English-writing authors, according to Thomas Preston's BEFORE THE CURTAIN (Murray, 18s.), were Jack London and Upton Sinclair, followed by Shaw, Galsworthy and Oscar Wilde. No wonder the Russians distrust us and the Americans if they think we are still like the Forsytes or some of Jack London's queer folk writes William Edis in "John O 'London".

The "curtain" in the title of Mr. Preston's reminiscences is the all too familar iron one and the interest of the book lies in the picture it gives of life in Russia in the years before that curtain fell. As a young man, Mr. Preston was working in Siberia and the Caucasus and, later, he became British Consul in various parts of Russia. Life was almost too exciting and four times—at Ekaterinburg, after the Tsar and his family had been murdered there in 1918, at Vladivostok in 1919, at Leningrad in 1926 and at Kaunas, the capital of Lithuania, in 1940—he had to arrange the evacuation of the British colony.

He knew many of the old Bolshevik leaders. Here is a glimpse of the journalist, Karl Radek, who was later liquidated by Stalin, delivering his tirade against Mr. Thomas, the English Labour leader for his "treachery in not bringing the railway people into the English strike of 1921." Next he went on to say that British labour was very good at football and drinking beer, but no earthly good at revolution; they always stuck at the most important thing, which was murdering their oppressors.

The only capable English journalist, according to Radek, was J. L. Garvin. When asked what he meant by journalist, he said: "A man who pushes his political views by his pen."

Another early Bolshevik whom Mr. Preston came across was Zinoviev, whose name became well known over here in connection with the "Zinoviev Letter":

Zinoviev's life was not simple like that of the father of the Bolsheviks (Lenin). He squandered money left and right and led a dissolute life .... Zinoviev's power lay in his brutal extremism and his mob oratory. But if he murdered others, he was in constant dread of being murdered himself (like many of the oppositionists, no doubt he had a premonition of what Stalin had in store for him). He was one of the fearless idealistic Bolsheviks of the Bukharin or Rykoff type.

Vyshinsky, the Soviet diplomat, Mr Preston did not meet until the Allied Conference at Cairo in 1943. They had dinner together and then, with five high-ranking Russian officers, went to

(Continued on page 21)

Truman Must Meet Nehru In Delhi

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(Continued From Page 5)

in this country or in other countries. There is no reason for defeatism.

We have the beginnings of a common cause with Asia. We can expand it into a great alliance if we are willing to recognize Asia's right to the leadership of the cause of freedom in Asia.

Every non-Communist nation in Asia was shocked by the aggression that crossed an internationally recognized boundary line in Korea. Every non-Communist nation was frightened by this open attempt to subvert by force a government that had been elected under United Nations auspices. In our search for a common cause, therefore, Korea is one point in our favour. but we have two points against us—our policies in Formosa and Indo-China, for which we do not have general United Nations support. We can improve this position only if we are willing to take part in a wide pooling and adjustment of policies. In such a process we could get most of what we want but other nations would also have to get some of what they want. And any general adjustment must avoid, for all the nations concerned the appearance of appeasement or loss of face. It must therefore make use of the channels provided within the United Nations and so strengthen its moral authority and practical efficiency.

A stronger United Nations is especially important in Asia. European countries are used to big-power deals, but the nations of Asia are justifiably afraid of them. Asians are convinced that only within the United Nations can the collective strength of the lesser powers be effectively organized.

Not In One Jump

It is very probable that a negotiated settlement stabilizing relations between the United States and Russia will be achieved if it can be achieved at all, only as part of a world settlement within the United Nations and not as a direct "deal" between the two giant powers. So great would be the difficulties in the way of such a settlement, even within the United Nations, that it could almost certainly be reached only through several successive steps and not in one jump; and because "polorization" is less complete in Asia than in Europe, it is likely that the first steps could be taken most successfully in Asia.

The countries of Asia also approve of the fundamental principle that the United Nations is not a club or alliance of similar countries but a structure planned as a meeting place for extremely dissimilar countries.

To Asian nationalists independence means not only the right to have a sovereign government but the right to be a different kind of country with its own kind of government. Unless we respect these Asian interests and Asian ways of looking at world problems at least as much as the Russians do, we shall lose out to the Russians in our diplomatic dealings with the various countries of Asia.

The problem of recognising and seating the Peking regime in the United Nations should be considered in relation to long-term developments rather than decided in haste in the course of tactical skirmishes with the Russians. A few months ago the new government of China could have been brought into the United Nations as part of a programme agreed upon by the United States, Britain, and India, while Russia was boycotting the United Nations. The emphasis would then have been upon a united front and a joint policy among the major democratic nations. Once the Russians had returned to Lake Success, they made it their policy to try to subordinate all other questions in Asia to the China issue. The United States was right in resisting this policy in refusing to allow the question of Chinese representation to take precedence over other issues. The situation however is fluid. If the present crisis is safely passed, it might be desirable to let the China question come to a vote. We have already agreed that admission to the United Nations should be by majority vote and that the veto should not be used. In any case the long-term advantage should not be lost from view just because the controversy involves impassioned partisanship.

Peking Issue

The main fact is that when China fell under Communist rule, we were confronted with a situation that could not be solved by any temporary, cold-war formula. The real question is whether the continuing problems arising out of the existence of a Communist-controlled China can best be dealt with inside or outside the United Nations.

Within and outside that body our policy will for years have to be determined by the struggle to keep world stability from being upset by Russian expansion and Communist techniques of subversion.

But we have never frankly faced the fact that very few peoples are enthusiastic about fighting for purely American ideals. This is particularly true of the Asian peoples.

If we are to win the co-operation of these peoples we must make it clear that we are not, like the Russians, trying to force all nations into a uniform mold. We must assure them that faith in a few fundamental values is enough to establish unity between themselves and us. These values are self-determination, representative government, freedom and security for the individual, and respect for the self-determination and representative government of others. On the basis of these simple concepts, honestly adhered to we can find allies. For on this basis the non-Communist countries of Asia, as well as our nearer allies in Europe can with confidence co-operate in the work of rehabilitation and development carried on or planned under E. R. P., Point Four, and the military-aid programme.

This brings me to the third essential in building a successful policy—co-ordination of our policies with those of the countries whose strong support we need. The two key countries for this purpose are India and Britain, both of which have ideas that differ from ours on important points—for instance, support of Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa, and the seating of the Peking government in the U.N. On these questions they are backed by the most important non-Communist countries in Asia—Pakistan, Indonesia, Afghanistan and Burma.

India and Britain and the countries that back them have governments to whom it means a great deal to be able to face their peoples in dignity and independence; they cannot safely admit that they are unable to stand up for their own points of view when negotiating with America. The fact that governments of this kind now exist in Asia as well as in Europe is one of the great changes since World War II, a change affecting not only the balance of power but the nature of world politics. If we want the new, independent nations of Asia as allies, they must be made to feel that they have a part in drawing the blueprints for the future of a free Asia.

Truman For Delhi

How are we to make the bid for support and unity that ought to be made; and how can the offer be put in a way that will capture the imagination of our own people and of all free peoples? To answer that question I am going to make a specific suggestion. It may sound dramatic, even sensational, but the dangers that surround us are appalling. If we are to overcome them, a great share of the responsibility must be assumed by the countries of Asia. And if we ask Asia to take a leading role, the appeal must be convincingly presented as a turning-point in our own policy.

I believe, therefore, that President Truman ought to propose going to New Delhi to confer with Prime Minister Nehru. Representatives of other countries of Asia and of Europe could also be brought into the conference, but the first approach should take the form of a request by President Truman for a conference with Nehru in India's capital.

I believe that President Truman should go to that conference by way of the Atlantic, not the Pacific. ..To go across the Pacific would emphasize the separation between Asia and Europe. To go across the Atlantic would emphasize the point that the common problems of Asia and Europe must be solved in common council. The voyage to India of an American President, for the first time in history, would strikingly symbolize America's repudiation of the old tradition of Western empire over Asia. It would deflate the Russian propaganda that America is trying to impose its policy on Asia.

With such a conference as a beginning, we should be able to disentangle ourselves from our defensive policy of supporting the status quo even against the claims of independence. We should identify ourselves with the Asia that is already free and has a stake in its own freedom—with India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines. Working from this broad and populous base of free nations, we would have communication and a common cause not only among governments but on many planes: business men with business men, educators with educators, agricultural experts with agricultural experts, the industrial leaders of Asia with the 'know-how" men of American industry.

No Taking Over

In common council we could solve the problems that face us in Asia much better than we could solve them alone—the great questions of Korean unity, the future of Japan, the stabilization of the turbulent Philippines, the status of Formosa, the termination of the French colonial empire in Indo-China, the relationship between the non-Communist countries of Asia and Communist China. These are questions that vitally concern the United States as a world power, but they are questions that are located in Asia. If we succeed in solving them, we shall no longer need to think in terms of rearguard actions and defensive positions on peninsulas and islands. These positions can be converted into advance posts of a free, democratic Asia. We can take part in the development of a spreading freedom. It is high time we did so. But we can succeed only by taking part—not by trying to take over. For the future of Asia, in its main outlines, lies in Asian hands.

—Extracts from a lecture in Chicago.

Loss To Music World

The well-known Pakhwaj-player Pt. Makhanlalji, who passed away at Muttra recently.

MEAT PETITION TO COMMONS

A petition, sponsored by the National Federation of Housewives' Associations, signed by 100,000 women, pressing for the handing back of meat purchasing to free enterprise, was presented at the House of Commons. (L to R): Dr. K. Aylwin Gibson; Dorothy Burnand (Treasurer); Miss Olive D'Oyly (Butcher); Mary Clare (actress and Secretary National Federation of Housewives) and Mrs. Carrington Wood

CAN WE CHANGE LEFT-HANDEDNESS?

AN unusual test was given recently to 400 University students. As they filed into a large examining room they were told to perform the following tasks: thread a needle, open a book, peel a potato, hang up a coat, fill a fountain pen. The students were somewhat bewildered; what was this all about? writes Paula Philips in 'Psychology'.

They found out later when each one received a card telling him whether he was naturally right-handed or left-handed.

Psychologist Johnson O'Connor studied 100,000 cases and discovered that one out of every four persons starts life using his left hand. The ratio changes later on, however, and only one out of 20 reaches adulthood as a left-handed person.

Handedness is determined by what doctors call "cerebral dominance." Contrary to what one might expect, the right side of the brain is dominant in the left-handed person. That also makes him left-eyed and left-footed. His left eye dominates his vision and his left foot dominates his gait (That for example, is the one he will use when he stamps and kicks.)

Preference for one hand or the other usually shows up in early childhood. Left-handed children pick up their toys with that hand and do the same with spoons, crayons, etc. They start reading Chinese fashion, from right to left. They confuse the letters "p" and "d" and have trouble with the words "saw" and "was". But only one out of 500 children continues with this pattern. He is known as a "mirror-writer" and his writing looks like the clear-cut imprint of an inky page on a blotter.

Even though you use your right hand now, you may be one of the unsuspecting millions who were originally left-handed.

A Test

If you're wondering about your infant hang a ball over the exact centre of his cot and see which hand he uses to reach for it. But don't try this test until he's at least six months old. Before that time his reaching response is not specific and he uses both hands and his head.

Left-handedness is no indication of intelligence. A left-handed person can be a moron, a genius or just average, and you'll find them in every field. U.S. President Garfield was left-handed;

(Continued on Page 23)

PAMPHLETS ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

UTTARAYAN MONOGRAPHS ON CURRENT AFFAIRS (Uttarayan Ltd. Calcutta)

Ten Booklets. Pages 16 to 36. As 4 to 6 each. The Atlantic Pact and the U. N. Charter. Devaluation—What it means. The Party and the Government in India. Devaluation in Theory and Practice. Our Constitution. Riddles and Ironies in our new Constitution. Pakistan puts the clock back. The Problem of Kashmir. The Problem of Tibet. Industrial Relations in the Making.

WHAT does "citizenship" imply to-day? Does it mean that the proletarist should be thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental facts which have a bearing on our daily lives? Or that the citizens of a new state should be helped to form critical assessment of present day problems? Uttarayan Publications, in their first set of ten paper—backed volumes try to supply this need, by producing each monograph for a minimum of 4 to 6 as. If this is not quite enough to make the contents popular, it is at least easy on the reader's pocket and as long as Uttarayan Publications stay in business on those terms one applauds their enterprise.

The set is headed by the monograph on the Atlantic Pact and the U.N. Charter by Subimal Mukherjee, a Professor of International Law at the Calcutta University. Nothing surprising here. Whether Western democracy or Communist rule can offer a more prosperous system is the great gamble of our time. The Pact as one knows is the key to the understanding of modern politics welding as it does North America and many European nations into a great defence bloc, if is a challenge to Russia and her satellites. Dr. Mukherji brings home its significance clearly.

Mr. Nates Chandra Sen Gupta, the author of the bigger volume THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA offers in his little booklet RIDDLES AND IRONIES a thorough analytical exposition of what he feels are the paradoxes in a constitution whose very preamble describing India as a sovereign democratic republic is a paradox in itself. More informative is the other booklet on OUR CONSTITUTION. Sushil Kumar Sen interprets the detailed provisions of the Constitution article by article and works out the full implications thereof. His comparisons with analogous provisions of other constitutions are more open to criticism.

There is a third section with these of more than average interest which includes monographs on countries which have been in the headlines of recent times. Though Dr. A. C. Banerjee of the University of Calcutta has nothing fresh to contribute to the questions of Kashmir and Tibet, he is firm in his judgment of points at issue. Though he has not too great a love for Communists and Pakistanis, he impartially examines the claims of Communist China to Tibet, and of Pakistan to Kashmir. He concludes aptly "If India fails to insist on the strict enforcement of her rights, whatever Government may be in power, she will set a bad precedent and weaken her position."

The rest are not as good as this. In THE PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA Biman Majumdar gives some worthwhile suggestions that Congress as the major political party in the country could adopt, in order to be more democratic and responsible to popular will, but tends to overstress his enthusiasm for the party. Asit Mukerji fails to strike the impartial note that Dr. Banerji does, and PAKISTAN PUTS THE CLOCK BACK is, like all pamphlets written in a hostile mood, unconvincing. He violently criticises the decision of League politicians to allow a large number of British civilians and soldiers to carry on important functions of the State, as also non-devaluation in Pakistan which have made things difficult. "What is actually wrong with Pakistan? The attitude of mind of the League Government in relation to India is that of jealously. This is hidden by the flattering cult of Islamism". In the present state of affairs it would be risky to make these statements.

As for the two booklets on DEVALUATION by Kasturchand Lalvani and Prabhat Barbadhikari, they suffer from that very complexity that the nature of the subject demands. Here again we find an attempt to probe the mind of Pakistan in her decision not to devalue her currency that is not so convincing. However, our authors on their side, do not share the optimism of robust optimists who feel that India has turned the corner.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE MAKING, the last pamphet in the series tackles a problem that is of topical interest to-day, when the Industrial Relations Bill is before the Select Committee. The layman cannot afford to neglect a knowledge of the history of Indian labour legislation.

The next set promises to include monographs on "Federal Finance" and "Our President" and, as the advertisements would say, at the same low prices. The scheme, despite its shortcomings, deserves the encouragement it can get.

Novel On India

THE WORLD IS A BRIDGE by Christine Weston (Collins, London. 9s. 6d. pages 318).

Stories about India usually provide the most romantic of subjects. Kipling and Forster, Maugham and Huxley have all turned for inspiration to this vast sub-continent and its philosophy.

The scene of Christine ("Indigo") Weston's second novel is also laid in India. It is 1947—Independence and partition are imminent. Hindus and Muslims, Sikhs and minorities have all to settle their differences as the time draws nigh for the realisation of their aspirations.

As in her first novel "Indigo" Christine Weston has presented us with a small group in whose lives are mirrored the intensity and the compelling force of India's predicament. The story revolves round a young author, Feroze, the son of rich Muslim parents, who have been devoted followers of Gandhiji, his Hindu painter friend Anand and the latter's wife Kiran. Fate leads them to the state of Katakhpur in the wake of the westernised young Maharaja Vikram. Here Feroze, the newly elected Minister of Finance, finds himself the centre of an intrigue led by the Maharaja's young and still beautiful mother, all too anxious to keep the last vestiges of her power.

Events move rapidly to their climax: the rumours of enmity all over the country reach the little state. A Hindu fights a Muslim, temples are burnt down, refugees attacked, vendettas are wreaked, and in the general turmoil these erstwhile friends find themselves caught up by emotions they do not understand.

The theme has many possibilities; to it Miss Weston, who was born in India adds a deep sympathy for the aspirations of her characters and their longing for independence. But the book fails to convince us in the way that her earlier novel 'Indigo' did. The social background is rather like those in English novels—a slice of the intellectual upper classes rooted in their idealism and striving to build a world closer to their heart's desire. The Maharani speaks and acts like an emancipated "fast" Western girl; while the Hamidullahs (Feroze's parents) and their friends talk the language of poetry. The love scenes of Feroz and Kiran and of Anand and the ill-fated shepherd girl Javni are, however, delicately handled. With reservations already made, the story is recommended to the curious.

Ibsen's Plays

IBSEN, SEVEN FAMOUS PLAYS: (Translations by William Archer. Introductions by P. F. D Tennant. Gerald Duckworth and Co. Ltd., London. Price 15s.)

Ibsen, who was thought too utterly revolutionary in the eighties of the last century and was superseded by Shaw and the other realists who followed him, in this century seems to be coming into his own again as a master European dramatist. First Ibsen's collected works edited by William Archer appeared in the Heinemann series. It was followed recently by P.F.D. Tennants' Ibsen's Dramatic Technique. And now Gerald Duckworths of London have brought out a volume of seven plays — some of which have been out of print for many years — which is at once a complement to the bigger Ibsen and to Tennants' critical estimate. The translations are the original authorised English versions edited by William Archer and for the reader of to-day Mr. Tennant has contributed a short biography and a separate introduction to each play, describing the circumstances in which it was written and first produced.

As in their other volumes on continental writers, Strindberg and Tchkov, the publishers are concerned with being representative and their selection is fairly orthodox, ranging from his first geat "SUCCES DE SCANDALE" 'A Doll's House' and the social drama "Ghost", to the more psychological plays of his later years "Hedda Gabler" "Wild Duck" and "Master Builder". But whether he was contributing to the debate on marriage and morals or describing the conflict of past and present, Ibsen was above all concerned with the human soul itself in all its most curious and individual manifestations, and it is that that the publishers have particularly borne in mind in the selection.

The best part of the book are the introductions. Mr. Tennant does some very persuasive analysis on the real greatness of Ibsen's works and his theories fit the evidence well — not always a virtue of literary criticism. Take for example this paragraph about Hedda Gabler "Hedda Gabler shook women's faith in Ibsen as their champion. She was the first woman egoist he had portrayed—frigid, conventional and sensitive. There is great poetry in her soul but those about her frighten her..... Life is not tragic, it is ridiculous, and that is what cannot be borne .... However her failure to transgress convention and face ridicule renders her incapable of making an adult choice in life and she avoids the issue by suicide". The volume should be popular with litterateurs.

P.D.

WHEN VYSHINSKY PRAYED FOR SAFE JOURNEY

(Continued From Page 19)

a cinema. The main film, which Mr. Preston says was about Spitfires (presumably THE FIRST OF THE FEW, about Mitchell who designed the Spitfire), did not begin until 10-30 p.m. and Vyshinsky said that he could not wait until then as he had to get up early on the following morning in order to be in time for the interview with Mr. Churchill. My endevours to induce him to stay on and see the film proved fruitless, and not only did he leave the cinema himself but said to his campanions: "Comrades, we must go home to bed". They all obeyed like a lot of schoolchildren.

Next day Mr. Preston acted as interpreter during Vyshinsky's meeting with Mr. Churchill.

As they left, he tells us, Vyshinsky said: "What a pity Lenin is dead; how proud he would have been to have learnt that the leaders of the great Powers are only too happy to receive us."

Mr Preston went to see Vyshinsky off at the Cairo airfield. When the R.A.F. officer came in to the waiting-room to say that the Liberator was ready to start,

Vyshinsky performed the old superstitious ceremony (a religious relic of Tsarist days) of sitting down in silence for a few moments in order to receive "The blessing for a safe journey." His N.K.V.D man and I did likewise.

As far as one can gather, even before the revolution Russia was hardly a comfortable place to live in. Here is an incident that Mr. Preston witnessed at one of the famous restaurants near what was then St. Petersburg. Several gay parties had been going on and when the National Anthem was played, a young student still sat down while everybody else stood to attention:

"Get up, you SVORLOCK (scum)," said an officer, approaching him and brandishing a revolver. The student remained seated. A shot rang out. The student fell to the ground, bleeding profusely. A gendarme officer, accompanied by three soldiers rushed in to the room, saluted the assassin and removed the dead student.

On the way home, a Russian girl said to Mr. Preston: "What can you English think of us? That poor student was too drunk to stand up when they played the National Anthem".

The structure of Tsarist Russia was so rotten that it was bound to collapse, whether the revolution that overthrew it was bloodless or not. When the old regime fell and Kerensky's provisional government took over in 1917, says Mr. Preston, most people greeted the change with joy and relief.

Hitherto the average educated Russian had always lived, as it were, overshadowed by a cloud behind which there lurked sinister forces which restrained him from thinking or acting like other men. With the suddenness, almost of lightning, these forces disappeared: and the Russian, although not for long, came into his own. Natural hostilities between races and political parties, always existing under Tsarism, seemed to disappear; and Russians of all creeds, nationalities and political beliefs rejoiced with a universal exaltation of spirit.

This feeling, however, was soon quenched when the famous "sealed train" brought Lenin and his friends through Germany to Russia, where they quickly seized control from Kerensky and the more moderate revolutionaries.

Mr. Preston was British Consul at Ekaterinburg (now called Sverdlovsk) when the Tsar and his family were murdered there. When the news reached him he went to the telegraph office to send a message to the foreign secretary, Mr. Balfour. The text of his telegram, however, was changed by the local Bolsheviks to: "The Hangman Nicolai has been justly punished by order of the people's Soviet"—and even then it didn't reach its destination.

The chaos and confusion that followed the Bolshevik revolution must have been appalling, with Whites and Reds fighting each other bitterly and with the various Allied troops in Russia behaving in the undecided way that Allies seem fated to do. Mr. Preston reminds us that in Siberia alone during 1919-20 there were 250,000 Allied soldiers—British, Canadian, French, American, Japanese, Italian and Czechoslovak.

The only troops who seemed to do any serious fighting against the Bolsheviks were the Czechoslovaks. This, however, was not always known in England, as Mr. Preston found when he discussed the question of intervention in Russia with Lord Reading, shortly after he had ceased to be Foreign Secretary:

"What sort of show did the Yugoslavs put up?" asked Lord Reading.

"You mean the Czechoslovaks, sir," I replied. "There were very few Yugoslavs on the Siberian front."

"Oh,—it's all the same", said Lord Reading. "Slavs of some kind or other."

In Mr. Preston's opinion, one of the few European statesmen who knew how to handle the Bolsheviks was Lord Curzon:

Surely it should be clear to anybody who has the slightest knowledge of the Russians and their history that the one and only thing that they respect is a firm hand. They have only contempt for appeasement and straight dealing

A great deal has happened since Curzon was Foreign Secretary twenty-five years ago, but we are still no nearer to understanding the men who rule the former empire of the Tsars. One thing has become simpler, however. Under the present regime, says Mr. Preston, the old adage "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar" has lost its meaning. There is now no need to scratch.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

OUR Report of the Balkan-Ji-Bari Silver Jubilee celebrations is ready. It has been prepared by Kumari Nooru Peermahamed and Kumari Sheila Motwani. The Report has been well written and "reads like a fairy tale," as somebody said.

It is full of pictures taken on the occasion, and will be a memento worth preserving. Its price is Rupee One only, and it can be had from the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Professor L. H. Ajwani, in his introduction to the Report writes:—

The following Report of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh (The All-India Children's Association) makes fascinating reading, indeed, penned as it is by two talented young ladies who have identified themselves with the Children's Movement. One of the co-authors of the Report is no other person than the first and oldest member of the Bari, while the other is the Executive Editor of the Bari's journal, "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." Thus it has come about that the Report is not a formal, dry as a document, but a personal and throbbing recital of a great event, a vivid picture of memorable scenes.

As the reader turns the pages of this Report a panorama unfolds itself before his eyes, a unique Mela or Fair passes by, pulsating with human emotions and variegated with gorgeous hues. It is a Fair in which Ministers and Governors, Society men and women, learned folk and itinerant passersby jostle for vantage seats to have a peep at the children's processions and children's fairyland. The central figure is that of the Prime Minister, the chosen heir of the Father of the Nation, who brushes aside the cares of the State and the conventions of his office, to jump into the arena, where kiddies have gathered by thousands, and lose himself in their midst. A countrywide response, the first in the history of India, was accorded to the call of the Children's Week and not only in the National Headquarters, Bombay, but in such widely separated places as Patna and Rajkot, Delhi and Calcutta, high functionaries and patriotic citizens gather zealously to ride on the crest of the wave generated by the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Balkan-ji-Bari. The juveniles and their accompanying elders, who thronged in the evenings to the enclosure of the Exhibition at the Azad Maidan in Bombay, or who witnessed the Entertainment Programmes, are not likely to forget their delicious experiences, for a long time, if at all.

And what an amount of generous enthusiasm these Celebrations evoked in this land and elsewhere for the so-far neglected Child in India! The daily newspapers covered the proceedings appreciatively and were of course positively jubilant about them. Messages poured forth from the President of the Indian Republic, Governors, Ministers and from Balkan-ji-Bari lovers here and in far lands, demonstrating the extent and the depth of the sentiment that had been aroused for the Children's Cause. The children of America sent by aeroplane a Treasure Chest of Toys for their Indian friends—a gesture which was warmly reciprocated. The Silver Jubilee, thus, forged a link between children in India and those all over the world, and added to the fund of international understanding, sympathy and affection.

The Report disclosed something that is a happy augury for the future. Twenty-five years is by no means an appreciable period in the life of nations; that, in this brief stretch of time, the dream of an obscure individual should have been translated into a fabric, so good and admirable to behold, is very heart-warming. In India, where the education, discipline and general welfare of the child has been sorely neglected from various causes, the Balkan-ji-Bari has created and furthered a new consciousness about national responsibility, so that now there are serious talks about a Children's Charter and even a Children's University. More and more the realisation has spread that the best wealth of the country consists in its children, and, for this feeling or conviction, the Bari is perhaps as much responsible as any other single agency or organisation.

It will be the earnest hope of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers and readers of this Report that before the next Jubilee Celebrations come around, the schemes adumbrated during the Silver Jubilee Week will have been largely carried out, and the child in Free India will enter on his great heritage with health, jay and enlightenment.

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A COLOURFUL MAT

There are many spots at your Balkan-ji-Bari meeting place, in the classroom or at home where a colourful mat would be useful indeed: for example, under a vase or pot of flowers or to use as place mats for a party. If the children become aware of such needs, they can make a real contribution through a spool knitting or weaving activity. Odd bits of yarn, leftovers from someone's knitting bag, can be used, and many different colours will add to the beauty of the finished article. Each different-sized spool or loom, each different weight of yarn, gives its own effect—and each worker will have something to be proud of.

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THAT'S MAGIC

Tell your friends, "I will now show you something you have never seen before and will never, never see again!"

Sounds hard, doesn't it? It isn't. Show them a small piece of candy, a cookie, or a peanut. They have never seen it before. Now, eat it. They will never see it again.

*

COLLECTIVE

The question was: Name three collective nouns.

Sammy Simple wrote: Fly-paper, dustbin, wastepaper basket.

*

HARD TO PLEASE

Little Derek was having his first experience of school.

"And how do you like going to school?" asked his aunt.

"Well, I like going and I like coming back", said Derek; "but I'm not so sure about the time in between."

*

SOFT AND SWEET

A Friend: "Whisper something soft and sweet to me".

Another Friend: "Chocolate sundae."

Young Nepal At It

Photo by Kesson Lal, Katmandu, Nepal.

The Youth

Brother M. K. Krishnan of Cannanore has written the following:—

Today youth stands at the crossroad of the modern world. He observes the rapid progress and changes in the world. He wonders at the decay of the old order and adores the dawn of a new civilisation.

Does the modern youth have any ideal in life? Is he one among the cattle driven by others? Can he stand on his own legs, and lead the multitude? Is he not feeble and fickle-minded, a lifeless corpse swinging in the streets?.

The youth is aware of his burden. He knows "ideal are the embroyos of the future, and where there is no vision, the people perish."

However dark may be the sky the youth must have a star of his own. His inquisitive but imaginative mind must be harnessed into a constructive channel. Teachers who kindle the spirit of the youth say: "Be free, know thyself. Do not follow, do not obey, do not be loyal to any person except to yourself and then you will be loyal to every one." So long as we follow others and do their work, however well we may do it, there won't be any peace or tranquility in our hearts. Whereas even the very little act of our own will give us much happiness.

Youth has no age-limit: It is not the age that makes a man youthful. It is the youthful spirit, energy to execute work ceaselessly, that is more important than the colourful appearances and ages. A man of eighty may be more active and adventurous than a man of eighteen who is weak and sickly and inactive.

Youth knows no barriers. He is the centre of every activity. Youth is the axis of the sphere. The spirit of India is the spirit of youth—the message of 'Be Thyself!'.

Whistle Tag

The following game, sent by Brother Anil Vyas, of Santa Cruz, all will like to play:—

One child is It. While the others march around him he whistles a tune. (If you can't whistle, sing.) Suddenly, he stops whistling and shouts, "Go!" At this, all the players start running for a goal some distance way. (This may be a treestump, rock, fence, or bush.) It runs after them and tries to tag as many as possible, by tapping them on the shoulder.

All who are tagged must help him to tag others as the game begins again. Of course, none can be tagged after they reach the goal, but only while they are running.

Date Trick

Here is a trick, sent by Brother Yusuf Alibhoy, of Mandi, to try on your friends:—

Show a friend some pice, and tell him, "If you'll pick out a pice —any pice—I'll tell you the date."

The friend picks out a pice and you tell him the date. By this, we mean the date of the day, which may be March 25, 1951.

After all, you didn't say you'd tell him the date on the pice. You just said you'd tell him the date.

Paint this picture with your colours or crayons as best as you can, and send it with your name and age and address to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, and it will be duly acknowledged through your "Corner."

Pussy In Boots

There was an old lady named Chatt
Who owned a remarkable cat.
It would trot down the street,
With kid boots on its feet,
Wearing shorts and a cute little hat.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Shri Tirath Sabhani, Shrimati Vidya Motwani and Shri Shewak Bhojraj visited the Nasik Balkan-ji-Bari, where children gave a very nice programme of entertainments. Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shri C. K. Kamdar addressed a meeting at the National Library, Bandra, on "Children's Education, Literature and Unity."

Everyone is most welcome to join this All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21 (That's enough for the postal address).

So long, and Jai Hind!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Finland's 'Sauna'

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(Continued from Page 2)

Here it was cool and light, and at last I could relax—even breathe. Obediently, I followed her orders to lie on a stretcher while she started to scrub me. The brush an American housewife uses for the kitchen floor would have seemed like velvet compared to the object that the good woman used.

When the scrubbing is done, all a person has to do is to close his pores by what the Finns call 'refrigerating" the body. Sissies, such as I was at that point, do the refrigerating by taking a cold shower. The real 'sauna' enthusiasts, into whose proud ranks I later graduated, roll in the snow or cut ice in the lake (all Finnish lakes are frozen between December and April) so they can take a plunge.

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Never again, I vowed as I emmerged with trembling knees from the hot room after my first 'sauna'. But while Lena was working with her brush, I had a sudden feeling of profound well-being. When I awakened from my nap—a part of the ritual —I felt as refreshed as though the gods had rubbed me with a magic elixir. It made me feel strong, yet weightless and clean—clean beyond description.

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The basic 'sauna' equipment—a stove with stones on top, a wooden platform between ceiling and floor, and pails of water—is the same in the country home of Finland's president as in poor farmhouses near the Arctic Circle. And yet, there are many details to be considered in the building of a steam bath. For example, the proper height of the ceiling is as vital as finding the right kinds of fist-sized stones for heating.

Lately, the Finns have had the satisfaction of seeing their beloved ritual gain popularity abroad. Thousands of people in Switzerland and other European countries have started building baths since the end of World War II, and news from America has been even better.

In Minnesota, the Finns have always had 'saunas'. But recently, the fad has spread to the two coasts as well. A manufacturer in Connecticut found it worth while to go into the 'sauna' building business last year. In Hollywood, such film stars as Bing Crosby, Walter Pidgeon, Humphrey Bogart, and Peter Lorre have become steam-bath enthusiasts in the last few years.

For the time being, however, Helsinki remains the 'sauna' capital of the world. There is even a steam bath inside the majestic Parliament building, which members frequently visit between sessions.

"Problems that seemed insoluble,", a member of Parliament told me, "solve themselves after we have all had a 'sauna'. I wish they would introduce steam baths at United Nations meetings and other international conferences.

"The people of the world would understand and respect each other better if they once sat together in the solemn but relaxing atmosphere of our native bathhouse."

THE TRUE STORY

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(Continued From Page 6)

This True Story can go into both the journals simultaneously without it having to cause any lip to pout or to turn up any one's nose.

Y. LADY: (With a smile of approbation) Far from it, it will cause necks to elongate and heads to nod, and henceforth young people will look forward to the chance of coming under the spell of parallelism one of the days they visit the gardens! I quite relish your idea.

Y. MAN: Even before knowing each other's names—

Y. LADY: (Interrupting) Look yonder, how those two mynas are communing with each other on that branch! They do not know each other's names, nor their own names! So too have we mutually known our Selves;—let our names be the concern of the Registry!

Y. MAN: (After looking at the loving mynas for a while) Let us be neither 'dear' nor cheap to each other—

Y. LADY: But be friends elevated to life-companionship, ever to live in that Parallelism which meets at every point!

Hand in hand and with a broad vision of a bright future in their minds, the young man and the young lady walked away to expedite their contributions.

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Neither side vulnerable. North dealer.

NORTH
♠ 8 5 4
♡ A 10 6 3
◇ Q J 8
♣ A Q J

WEST
♠ K 7 2
♡ 8 7 5
◇ A 7 5 2
♣ 7 6 3

EAST
♠ 6 3
♡ K Q J 9 4
◇ 6 3
♣ K 5 4 2

SOUTH
♠ A Q J 10 9
♡ 2
◇ K 10 9 4
♣ 10 9 8

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	1♡	1♠	Pass
1 N.T	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	All Pass		

POLISH up the magnifying glasses, for here is one of our crime hands.

West opened a heart, dummy winning with the ace. The trump finesse lost to West's king and the heart return was trumped by South. Declarer drew two more rounds of trumps, exhausting those held by the defenders. He then led a diamond, and West took his ace.

West led back his remaining heart, and declarer had to use his last trump. Subsequently South took the club finesse, losing to East. East was then able to take two heart tricks, setting the contracts two tricks.

A horrible bridge crime has taken place. See if you can discover the crime and the criminal before you read on.

South is the criminal, since he should have made his contract. It all hinged on whether declarer tackled the clubs or the diamonds first.

On the basis of the bidding, declarer knew that East had at least five hearts, which left West with at most three. Since South could afford to ruff hearts only twice altogether, it was up to him to find a way of losing a trick to West when that player could not return a heart.

If East happened to hold both the ace of diamonds and the king of clubs, the contract probably could not be made. If, however, West held the ace of diamonds, it was important for declarer to begin the clubs before touching the diamonds.

If declarer had done so, East would have taken his king of clubs and returned a third round of hearts, removing declarer's last trump. Then declarer could lead the diamonds, forcing out West's ace. West would be unable to return a heart and therefore South would have made his contract.

SCATTERED PEBBLES

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(Continued from Page 2)

truction—Man Destroys . through Creation.

45. Religion—the moment it tries to bind, identify, sanctify, barricade and organise ceases to be one, immediately.
46. Thou shalt humble at the Altar of Truth.
47. Life begins with Every Day—Every Moment.
48. If Truth be with you, the Entire World is at your feet.
49. Even a Volcano cools down.
50. Nothing is Stranger than Love—Nothing is Stronger than Love.
51. Man is an Animal with two eyes and two ears, but sees with one and hears with one.
52. Wrap yourself in the Armour of Love and you are having the best possible self defence.
53. If you are a true Friend, always seek Closest Relationship and Not Petty acquaintance.
54. Nature knows no Privacy.
55. All Beauty is Nude—All Truth is Nude.
56. Frank intimacy leads to proper Understanding—Clever intimacy leads to perpetual Ill-will
57. Peace of Mind is not a commodity that can be had either from the Volumes of Scriptures or from the Sermons of Saints.
58. Truth is Felt—Never Rationalised.
59. Love is stronger than Passion.
60. Of all the arts the greatest Art is the Art of Living.
61. Experience is not Truth.
62. Thy Duty is thy Religion.
63. To be happy is to make others happy.
64. Life is longer than Existence.
65. To seek Security is to seek Frustration.
66. Your Religion is what you Practise—Not what you Preach.
67. To live Bright one must live Light.
68. He is Beautiful, whose heart is Beautiful.
69. You are what you make yourself by sheer dint of your worth. And not you by your ancestors, by parentage or by birth.
70. If at all there by any value, there is but One value—The Functional Value.
71. Put not Sentiment before Truth; Loyalty before Justice; Generosity before Duty and Self before Mankind.
72. Fast Life leads to fast Destruction
73. He that walks Straight need not look back.
74. If atall you are Loyal and Generous—be Loyal and Generous to Virtues Only.
75. Qualification is the root-cause of all misunderstandings, chaos, confusion and human-suffering.
76. Gallant and Grand Deeds smell sweeter than Roses.
77. When Truth shines, all else begin to fade away.
78. Humility when over-done, becomes a hypocrasy.
79. By all means Assert yourself when You Are In The Right.
80. There can be no Respect without Admiration.
81. There can be no Love without Respect.
82. Preach not before you learn to Practise.
83. There can be no Admiration without Truth.
84. Nothing in the world can puncture a True and lasting Relationship as long as the Unadulterated Mutual Trust is there.
85. There can be no Understanding without Tolerance.
86. Where there is Love there is no Fear
87. Admiration and Respect begin to dawn, as Truth and Sincerity begin to shine.
88. Tolerance spells Harmony and not Cemetry.
89. Truth infuses tremendous energy called Patience.
90. Conviction strengthens with Truth.
91. Love includes no Sentiments, no Formalities, no Pattern and no Fuss of any sort.
92. Love him more, who hates you and eventually he will come to Love you.
93. Trust him more, who is ... honest and eventually he will be worthy of Trust.
94. Actions speak louder than Words.
95. Trust is the antidote of Suspicion
96. It is the Overgrowth of our Heads that is responsible for the Undergrowth of our Hearts.
97. It is much difficult to be a Good Man than to be a Great Man.
98. Truth is an Axiom.
99. The best Cure is No Cure.
100. Life is a great Laboratory.
101. The Eye that Understands is the Eye that Sees.

CAN WE CHANGE LEFT-HANDEDNESS?

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(Continued from Page 20)

so were the painters Michelangelo and Raphael. It's worth noting here that some newspaper reporters are left-handed. This despite the fact that shorthand is the kind of work that presents definite obstacles to left-handed people. There have been famous sports figures, too, who attained great success using their left hands, and many people claim it was because of this trait and not despite it.

Probably the most illustrious "left" was Leonardo da Vinci. Though he was ambidextrous .o a degree, we know that he drew with his left hand because his lines run from right to left. One art expert said he could always distinguish a genuine da Vinci from a counterfeit on the basis of this one characteristic.

Among Animals

Zoology professors have set forth the extremely interesting proposition that left-handedness is not the exclusive trait of human beings. Lobsters, for example, are usually left-handed, so are common water-snails and katydids (a North American grasshopper). Two professors observed a group of 20 parrots and found that three-quarters were "lefties" most of the time and three were consistently so.

Elephants are either right-tusked—or left-tusked—that is, they always show preference for one or the other. Generally the tusk that is used most often will be worn down, and that's the way you tell which one the elephant prefers.

For many years psychologists and doctors felt that training a left-handed child to use his right hand was harmful. There were all sorts of alleged manifestations—the child became nervous, insecure and began to stutter.

But recent studies contradict this long-held idea and shed a welcome gleam of light on the subject. Professor Harry J. Heltman of Syracuse University tested 1,000 students. Although 77 had had their handedness changed, only one showed any bad effects. Hardly enough, concluded Professor Heltman, to support the old theory.

50-50 Chance

Dr. Abram Blau of the New York University College of Medicine goes even further.

He believes that left-handed people are made, not born, that every newborn infant has a 50—50 chance of being right-handed or left-handed.

It's environment, not heredity, that determines which hand he will use Dr. Blau says that a child may turn out to be left-handed because he has imitated a left-handed teacher or because his mother always put things in his left hand. It's not necessary for anyone to be left-handed, adds Dr. Blau, so his advice is to train your child to use his right hand.

Dr. Cyril Burt, Professor of Psychology (London), also recommends retraining and points out that left-handed people are at a disadvantage— they live in a right-handed world and have to use right-handed equipment.

The issue is still not definitely settled, and parents who plan to change their youngster's handedness should observe precautions. Don't force him, don't nag him and, above all, don't pursue it if he shows real resistance. Encourage him, praise his right-handed achievements and make sure the effort is always gentle. Never, for even a moment, sacrifice a child's happiness to the cause of making him right-handed.

At the Frontier Days rodeo at Cheyenne, Wyo., some soldiers from the Warren Air Force Base were discussing cowboys and Westerners in general. "Man, these people out here are crazy," said one of them, shaking his head. "They pay dol. 20 for a cowboy hat, dol 40 for a pair of boots—and dol. 1.98 for a pair of pants!"

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JAPAN'S MAN OF PEACE

How Kagawa Denounced War On China

ONE morning in 1946 and elderly, pint-sized man in baggy trousers and a frock coat several sizes too large strode briskly into the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. Emperor Hirohito, struggling to orient himself to his suddenly acquired "human" status, had invited this man to lecture him on how he might become a man of the people, writes Clarence W. Hall in "The Christian Advocate".

The lecture, slated for half an hour, lasted three times as long. The Emperor listened intently. Finally the speaker drew out a battered Bible and read: "Whosoever will be great among you. . . shall be servant of all." He added, "A ruler's sovereignty. Your Majesty, is in the hearts of his people Only by service to others can a man, or a nation, be godlike.'

Fabulous Career

The advice given his emperor that day was, in essence, the credo Toyoniko Kagawa has been living and preaching for more than 40 years. Millions the world over regard him as the model of all that Christianity should mean.

He has had a career as fabulous as that of St. Francis of Assisi, as turbulent as that of St. Paul. Japan's most prolific author, leader of the empire's cooperative movement, organizer and director of trade unions, tireless proponent of farm reform, he has done a mighty job which has affected the face of Japan's social order in many ways.

MORE IMPORTANT, HE HAS BEEN CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING THAT FACE FROM ADOPTING THE LIKENESS OF KARL MARX.

"Communism's only power is to diagnose some of the ills of disordered society," says Kagawa "It has no cure It creates only an infantile paralysis of the social order."

If General MacArthur's assertion that "as Japan goes, so goes all Asia" is sound, we may well take a closer look at Kagawa.

Son of a philandering businessman and a concubine, Kagawa was legally adopted by his father and packed off to the untender care of the neglected wife and her indignant mother. These two embittered women took turns beating the boy.

The Break

Only when he was sent away to school did he learn that there was love and tenderness in the world. For here he met two American missionary teachers, Drs. Harry W. Myers and Charles A. Logan who took the lonely youngster into their hearts and homes. They taught him that all men are created by a God of love and that any person devoting himself to serving his fellow man can work tremendous changes for good. They inspired in Kagawa a lifelong passion to lift the downtrodden, love the loveless, serve the oppressed.

Kagawa plunged into studying for the Christian ministry so furiously that in his second year at Tokyo's Presbyterian College he was struck down by tuberculosis. Friends sent him to the seashore for a year.

Sure that he was going to die, he devoted himself to writing, on assorted scraps of paper, a serious novel.

As he became interested in this, his determination to live became an obsession, despite racking hemorrhages. With superhuman effort he returned to Tokyo; later he enrolled in the Kobe Theological Seminary.

Test For The 'Sermon'

While studying there Kagawa was troubled by the seminarians' endless concern for technicalities of doctrine. Christian ethics to him meant Christian action. Impatiently he would point to the parable of the Good Samaritan and demand: "What is there to discuss? Isn't this plain enough?' And off he would go to Kobe's infamous Shinkawa slums.

There, in verminous shacks along filthy alleys, were sardined 11,000 persons—a miserable medley of the poor and unemployed beggars, gamblers, thieves and prostitutes. Here indeed was a laboratory for testing the Sermon on the Mount. If it would work here it would work anywhere.

On Christmas Eve, 1909, Kagawa carted his few possessions to a six-by-six-foot Shinkawa hut where he was to live and work for 15 years. Here in Shinkawa he was to develop the ideas and ideals which made him world famous, here he wrote most of his more than 100 books.

'Christ's Fool'

His neighbors were chary at first. Then, as it became plain that he wanted nothing but a chance to serve them, they moved in with him—the sick, the poverty-stricken, the deranged. When his "guests" ate up his monthly seminary scholarship of $5.50 he became a chimney sweep at $5 a month to provide more rice gruel. He called his parish "my little kingdom of the slums" and when visitors called him a fool, he proudly amended it to "Christ's fool."

Beggars of the baser sort caught on quickly to the potentials of such a Christian in their midst. One asked for Kawaga's shirt, and when he got it demanded also his coat and pants —quoting Scripture. Kagawa complied. Whereupon a reformed prostitute brought Kagawa a woman's kimono which he wore about the streets, its flaming red lining arousing raucous merriment.

Ruffians demanded money and when he had no more to give they assaulted him and knocked out his front teeth.

He never struck back.

Beneath their filth and roughness he saw these miserable creatures as human beings who would respond to Christian love if given a chance. In time they did, flocking to him with their problems, bringing their children to his Sunday school held in a vacant lot contributing their mites so that he could help others.

'Across The Death Line'

One day a publisher, curious about Kagawa's work called during his absence. Poking around the hut he found the bundle of scrap paper on which Kagawa had written his novel while waiting to die.

When Kagawa returned he found a check for advance royalties. 'Across the Death Line' was an instantaneous best-seller.

With his first royalties Kagawa added a room to his hut to serve as dispensary and hospital.

To this day he uses his income—now some $50,000 a year—to further his Christian projects, keeping only enough for a frugal living.

Amazed that people would buy his writings, Kagawa drove himself relentlessly. Here was a way to tell the world about the slums and fight for the correction of their evils! So, waiting until his "guests" were asleep, he would sit on the crowded floor among them and write till dawn. Soon book after book thrust his flaming ideas into the Japanese consciousness.

When in 1924 the government moved to wipe out the slums in Japan's six largest cities his writings were given the main credit.

Social Reformer

Kagawa began writing on the evils of worker-exploitation and proclaimed: **"Labourers are personalities not goods to be bought and sold. They must be given the right to organize."**

It was for this right, not for increased wages and shorter hours that in 1921 Kobe's thousands of dockyard workers went on strike. Kagawa had opposed the strike, pleading for peaceful negotiation. But when they surged up his alley crying, "Lead us Kagawa!" he accepted the challenge organized them into Japan's first full-fledged labour union.

One Man Wins

The police seized him, beat him and dragged him off to jail. After his release, 13 days later, he learned that the Communists had spread word among the strikers that Kagawa's insistence on nonviolence stamped him as an idealistic fool or the employers' tool; the only way to break down a capitalist was to break up his machines. Plans were laid for a march of destruction on the shipyards.

The next day 35,000 men, armed with bricks and crowbars, came surging down the road toward the largest yard. There were no guards to stop them but standing on a narrow bridge over which they had to pass was a solitary figure. The mob came to an abashed halt. Kagawa did not speak, he simply stood there, praying...silently. The men, ashamed turned and went away.

In 1925, largely because of his influence, the law forbidding unions was repealed.

'Soil And Freedom'

Meanwhile, the sad condition of Japanese farmers was fertile soil for Communists. Kagawa wrote the "farm problem" into his novels, lectured about it up and down the land. When a deputation of farmers invited his counsel he formed them into the nucleus of an agrarian reform movement. He started a new magazine, 'The Soil and Freedom' and in a few months he had sparked an All—Japan Peasants' Conference at which was launched the Japan Peasants' Union.

Central in this peasants awakening was Kagawa's fathering of producers' co-operatives. The movement spread like a bush fire, and rural living took on new dignity as well as some prosperity. By 1935 virtually all of Japan's five and a half million farmers were members of co-ops, which included not only wholesalers and consumers groups but those providing medical services, credit, rural housing, crop insurance.

Militarists Jail Him

The long war he waged against the militarists brought him into even more official disfavour than his social reforms. In 1928 he boldly founded the National Antiwar League of Japan, declaring flatly against the burgeoning schemes of the war lords.

When the military clique launched the 'China incident" in 1931 Kagawa flew to China and there, in the ruins of a Shanghai church, tearfully apologized for the wrongs his countrymen had done and pleaded for Chinese forgiveness for himself and his nation. On his return the militarists jailed him.

As the threat of war with the United States increased Kagawa frantically stepped up his peace efforts and was in and out of jail repeatedly. The news from Pearl Harbour broke his heart. During 1941-45 his great network of co-ops was nationalized and regimented, his labor unions abolished, his rural rehabilitation projects jettisoned. Many of the institutions he had founded—settlements, orphanages, Christian service centres, chapels—were destroyed in bombing raids. The militarists pressured him "in humanity's name," to broadcast protests against the bombings. Recordings of his broadcasts adriotly altered with inflammatory propaganda were beamed to America which he had visited often and where he had many admirers.

Following his doctored broadcasts he was attacked in the Western press. A searing story in the Pacific edition of 'Stars and Stripes' carried the headline: 'Under Christian Guise This Jap Fostered War!' Widely quoted in America, the broadside shook churchmen's faith in Kagawa. Its echoes are still being heard. The attack falls into better perspective when one learns that the story was inspired by left-wingers on the staff.

One Rule

The end of the war found Kagawa like Japan itself exhausted and stunned. But

Once again this diminutive giant is preaching to millions his gospel of love and brotherhood. To men and nations he offers his formula for rich and worthy living.

Rule One is: "Give yourself freely and without reserve to the service of others."

He has no Rule Two.

'ROBOT SURGEON'

An ingenious new robot machine has put in an appearance at the Wright-Fleming Institute St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The robot can perform intricate surgical operations on living organisms less than a 1,000th of an inch long.
By manoeuvring the "joystick"—as a pilot would operate the joystick of an aircraft—the movements of the robot arm can be controlled. This arm manipulates with uncanny precision knives, hooks, and hair-thin syringes so small that they could fit into the eye of the finest needle. It can cut open the most minute cancer cell and lay bare its internal structure, can lift but a single disease germ from a teeming mass of millions.
Dr. Amalia Voureka above operates the amazing machine at the Wright Fleming institute.

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